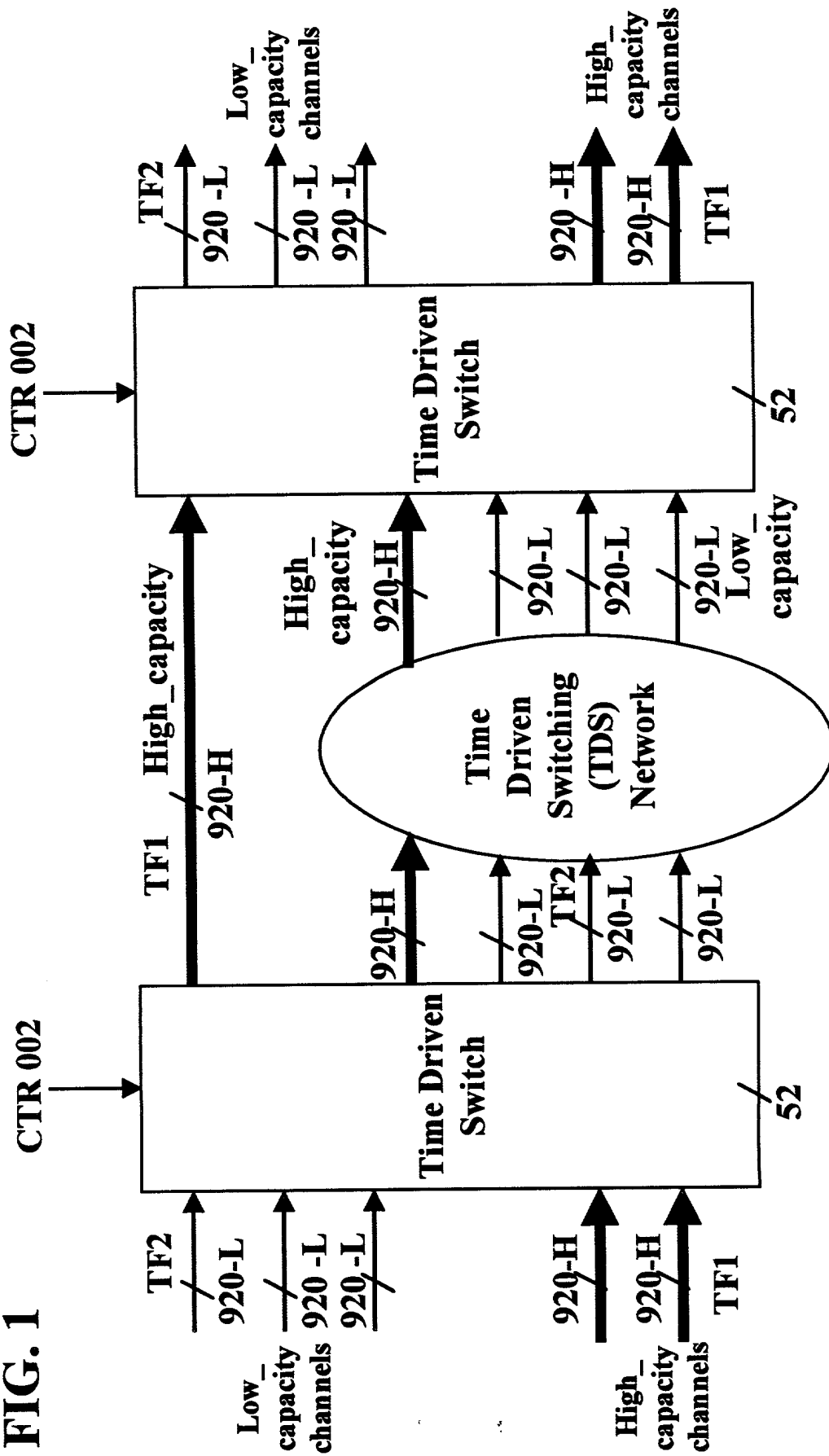


FIG. 1



c = High_capacity/Low_capacity

Example:

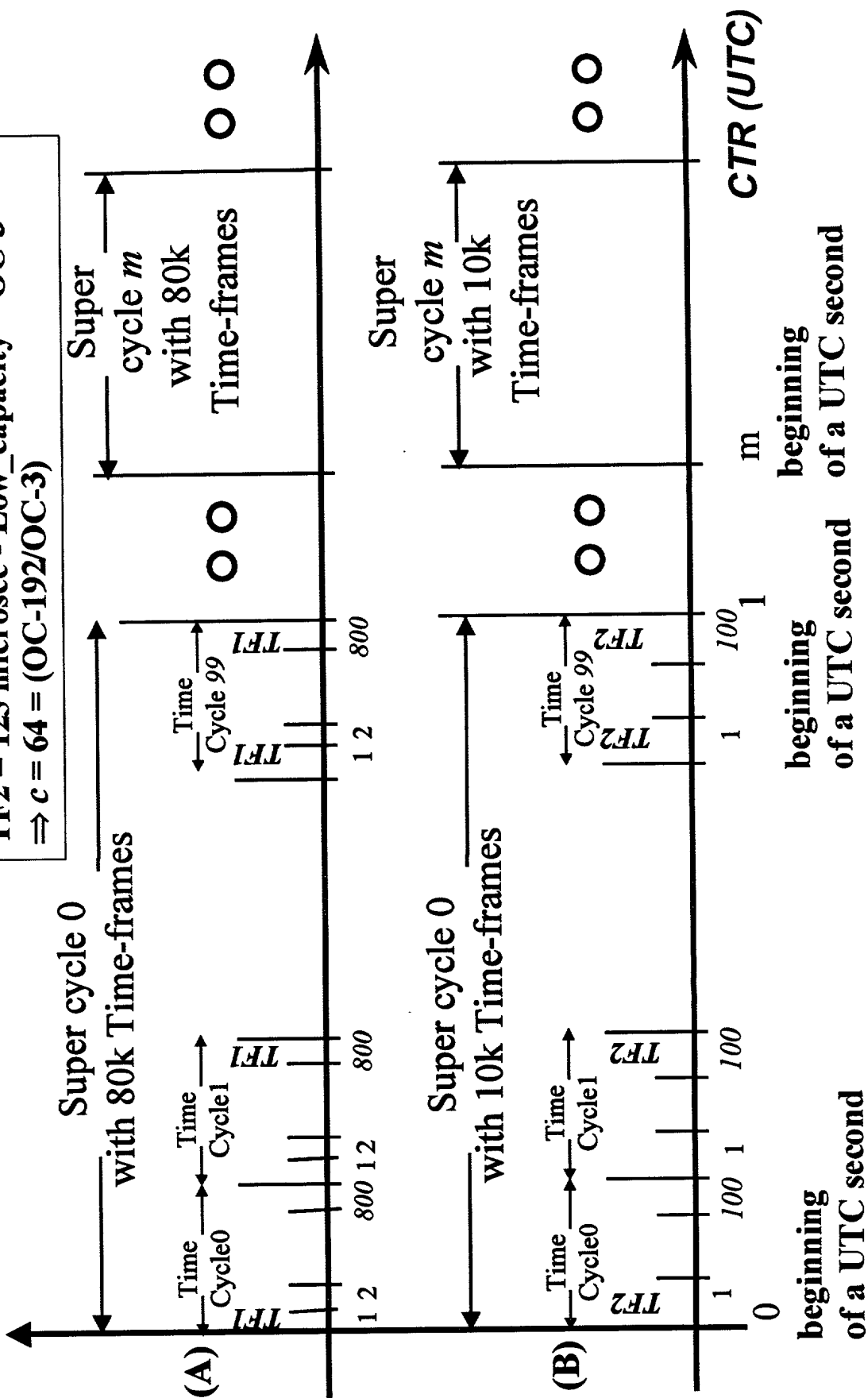
$$\Rightarrow c = 64 = (OC-192/OC-3)$$


FIG. 3

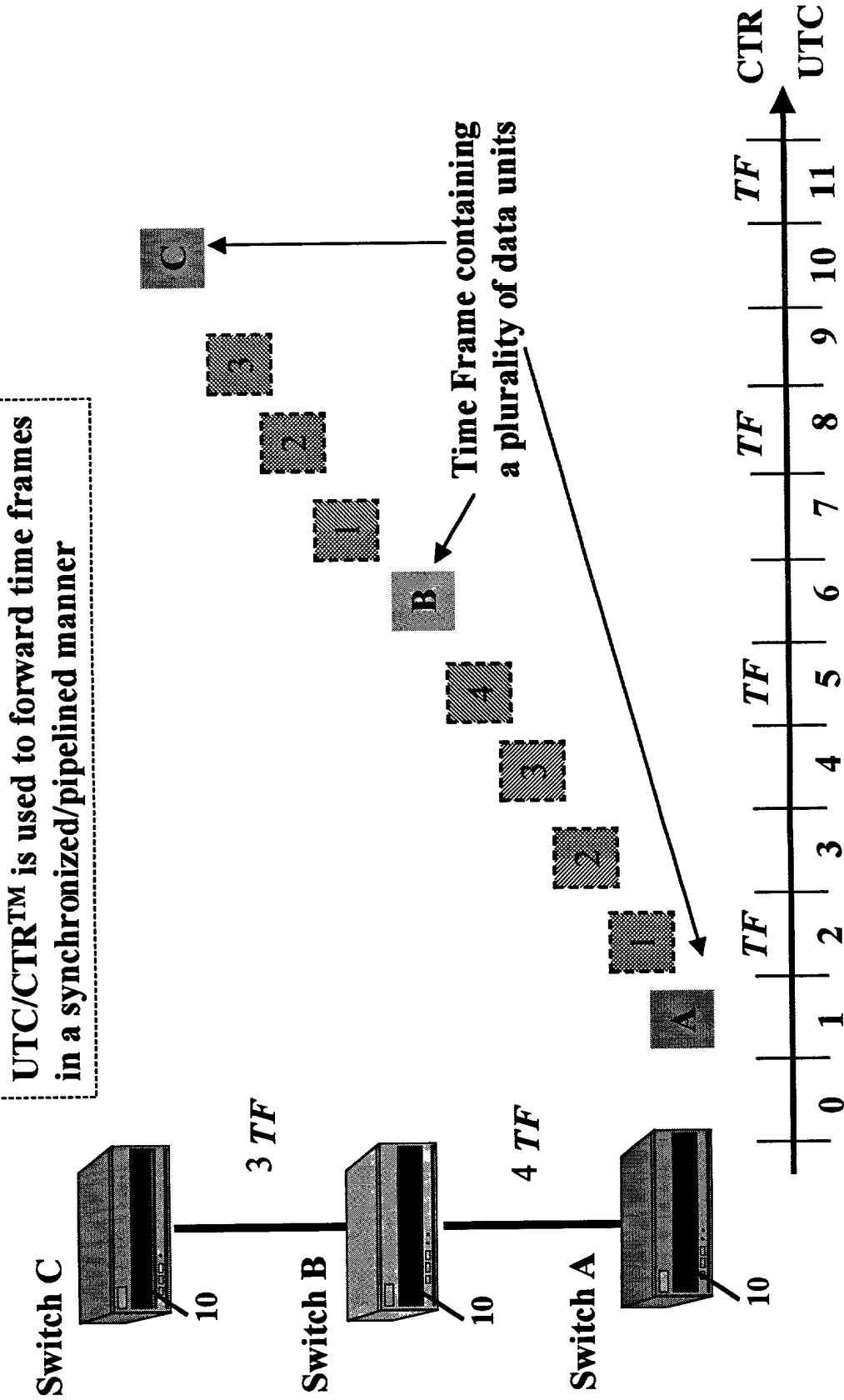


FIG. 4

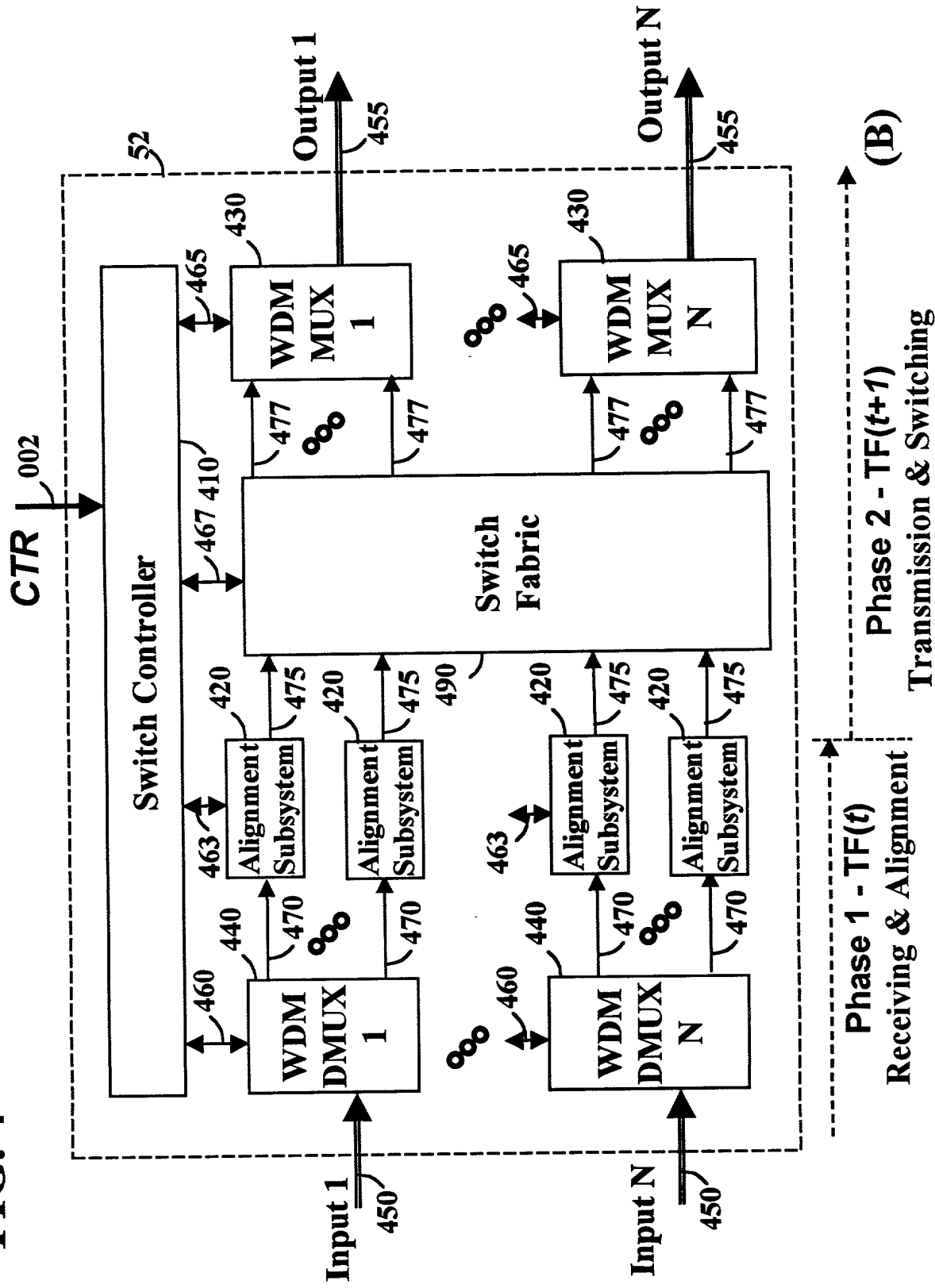


FIG. 6

Two time intervals: $SC1_length \cdot TF1 = 1$ UTC second

- $SC2_length \cdot TF2 = 1$ UTC second
- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the time cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

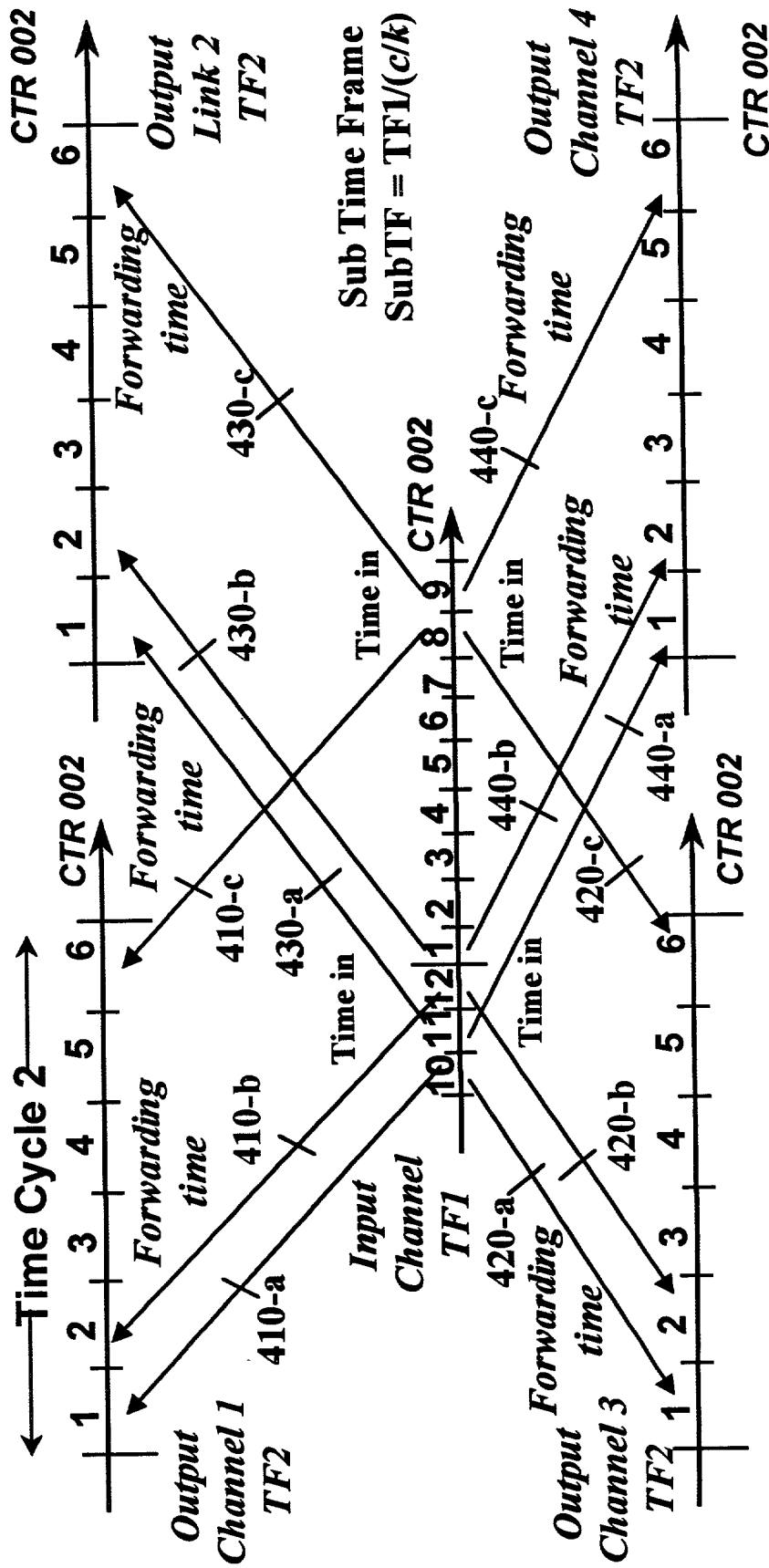


FIG. 7

Two time intervals: $SC1_length \cdot TF1 = 1$ UTC second

- $SC2_length \cdot TF2 = 1$ UTC second
 - $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the time cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.
- For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

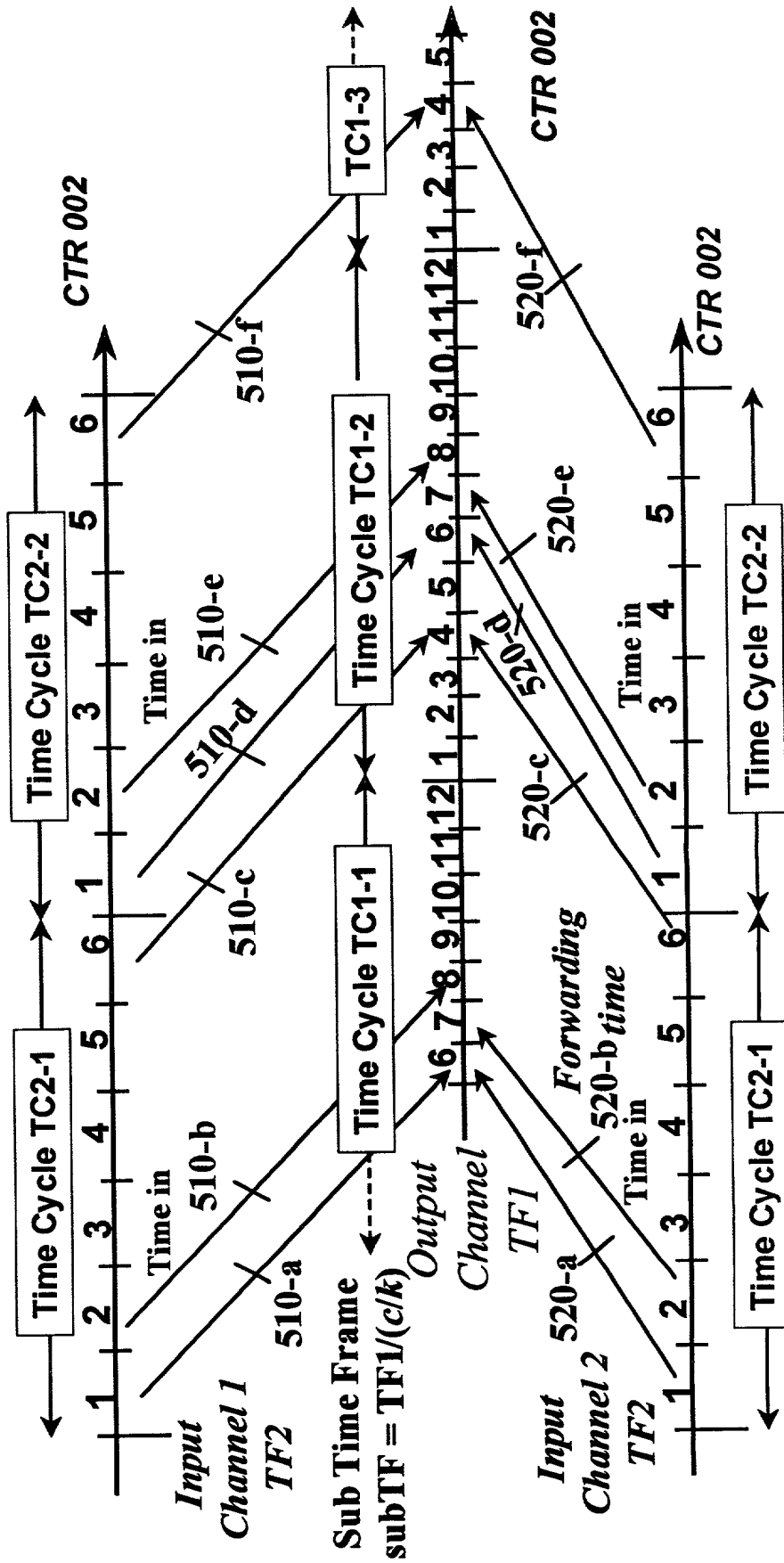


FIG. 8

Two time intervals: $SC1_length \cdot TF1 = 1$ UTC second

- $SC2_length \cdot TF2 = 1$ UTC second
- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the time cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

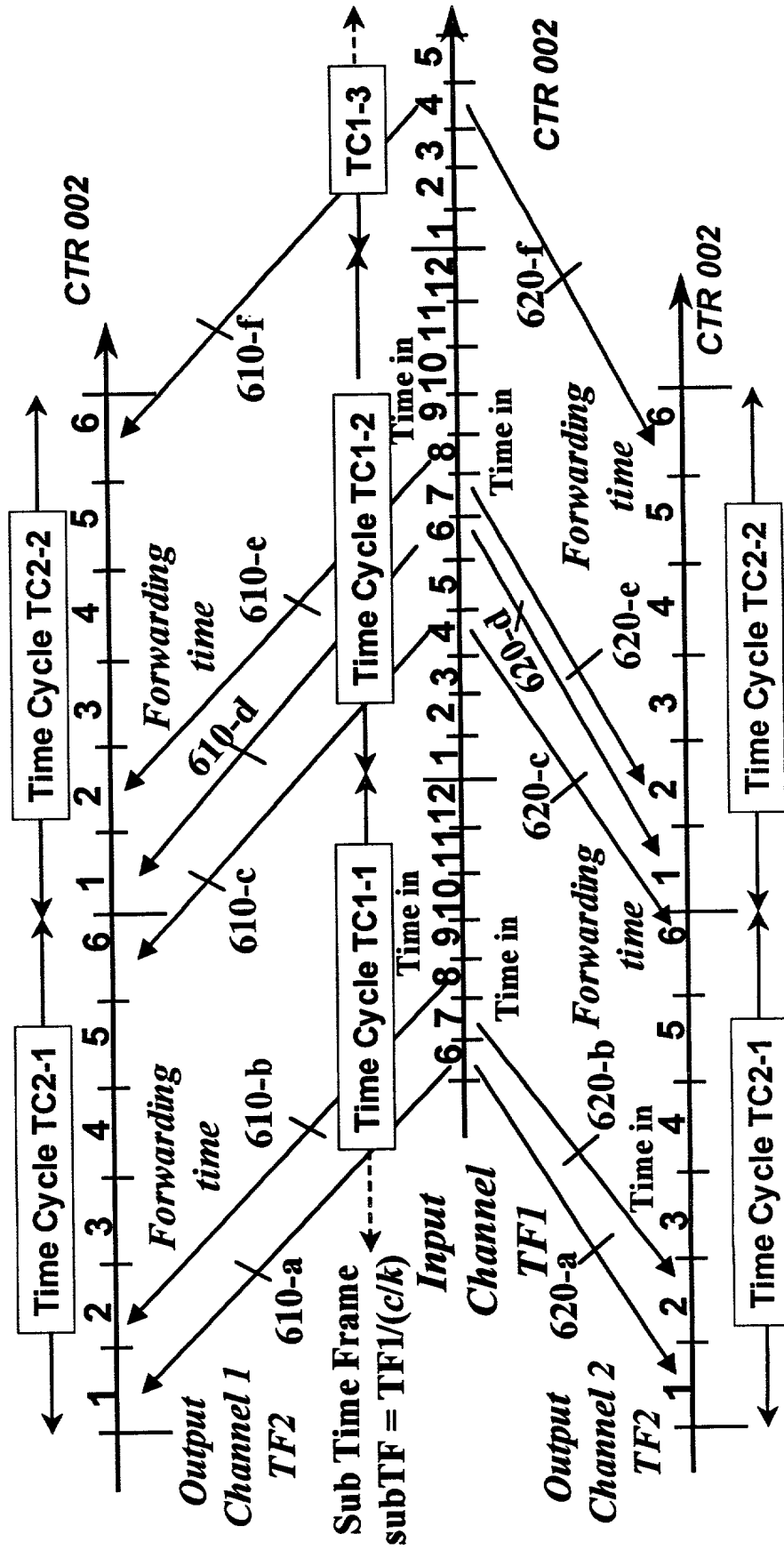


FIG. 9

$c=4$, e.g., OC-192/OC-48
 $k=2$, e.g., 25 microsec/12.5 microsec

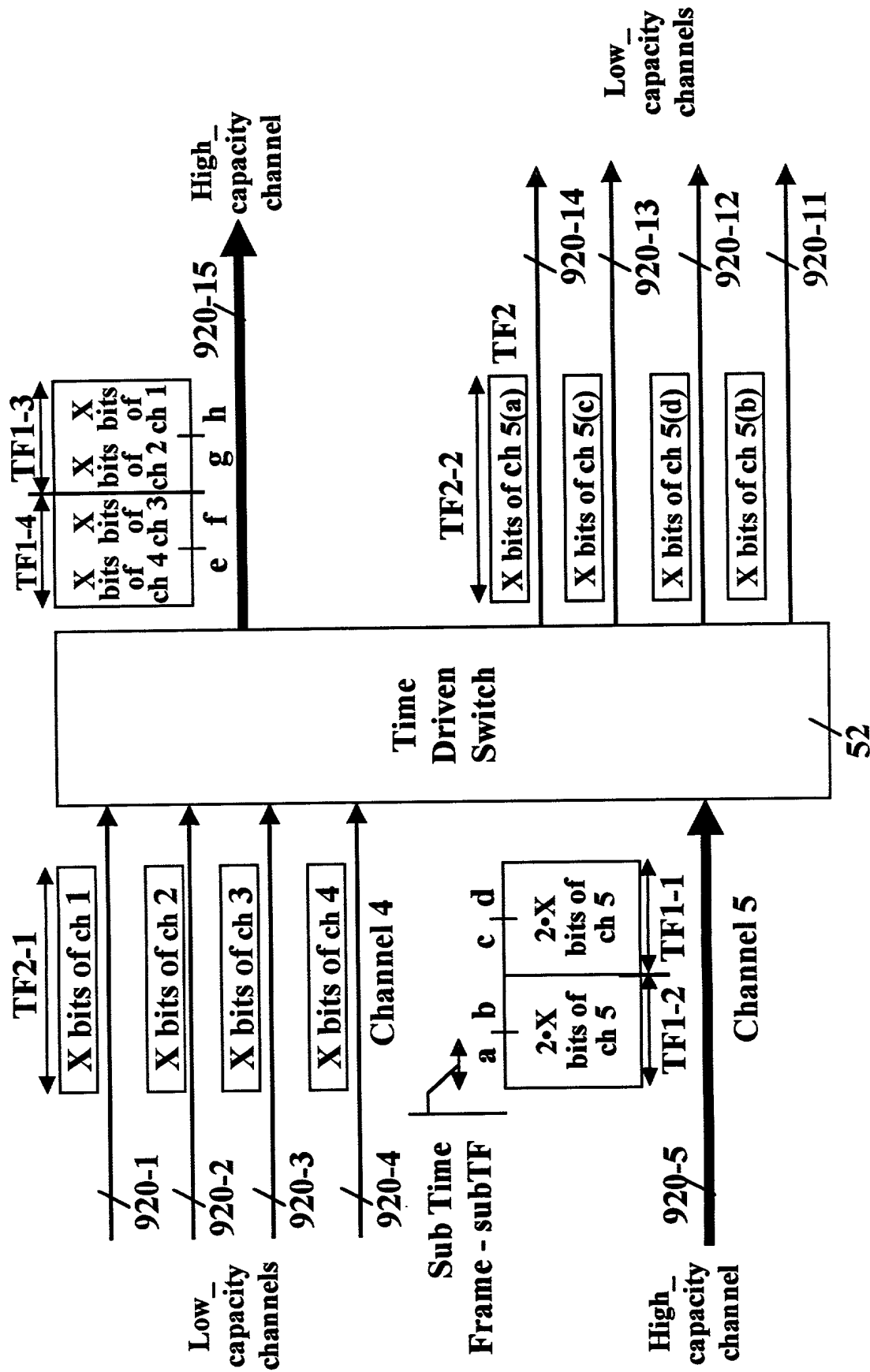


FIG. 10

$c=4$, e.g., OC-192/OC-48
 $k=2$, e.g., 25 microsec/12.5 microsec

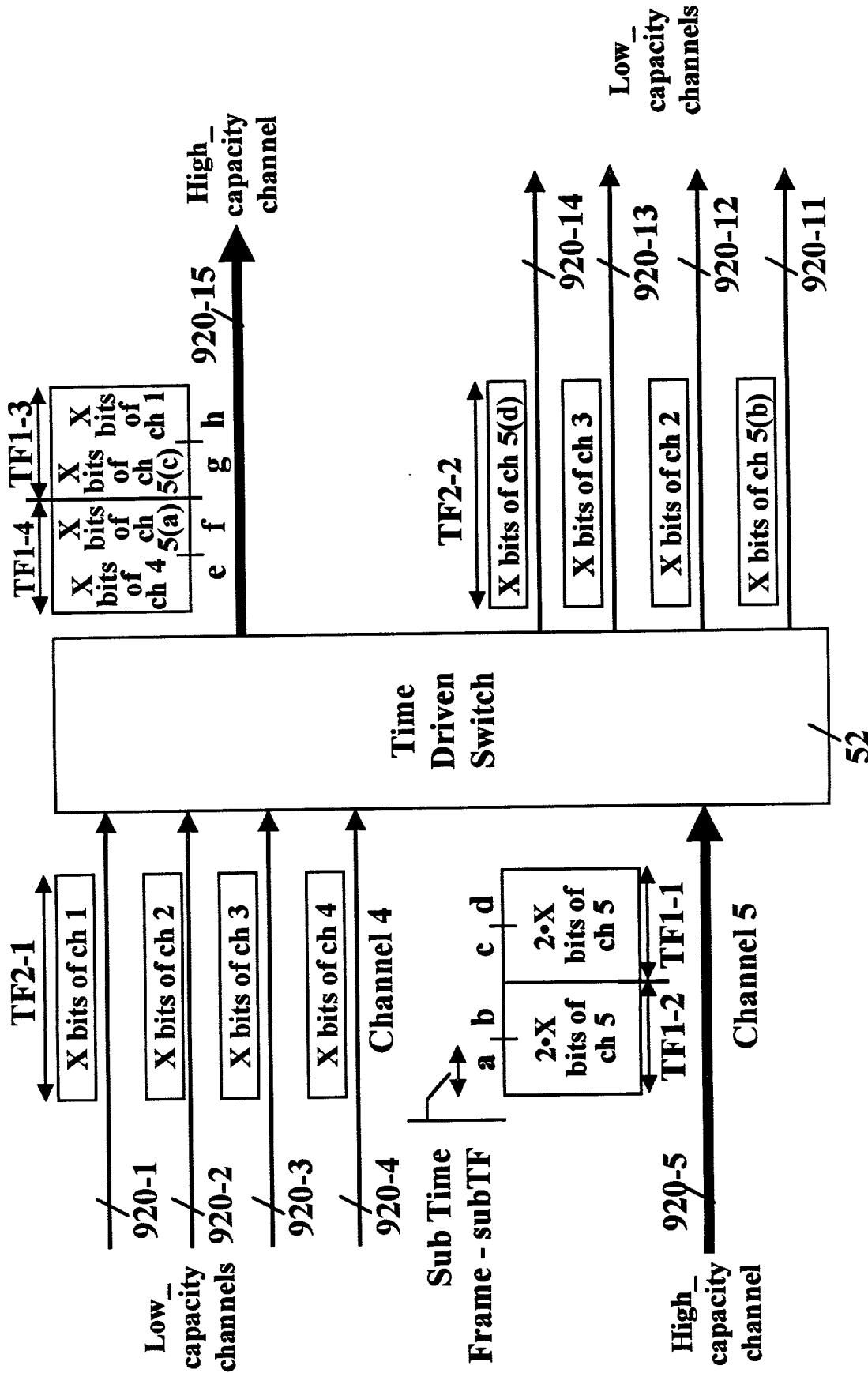


FIG. 11

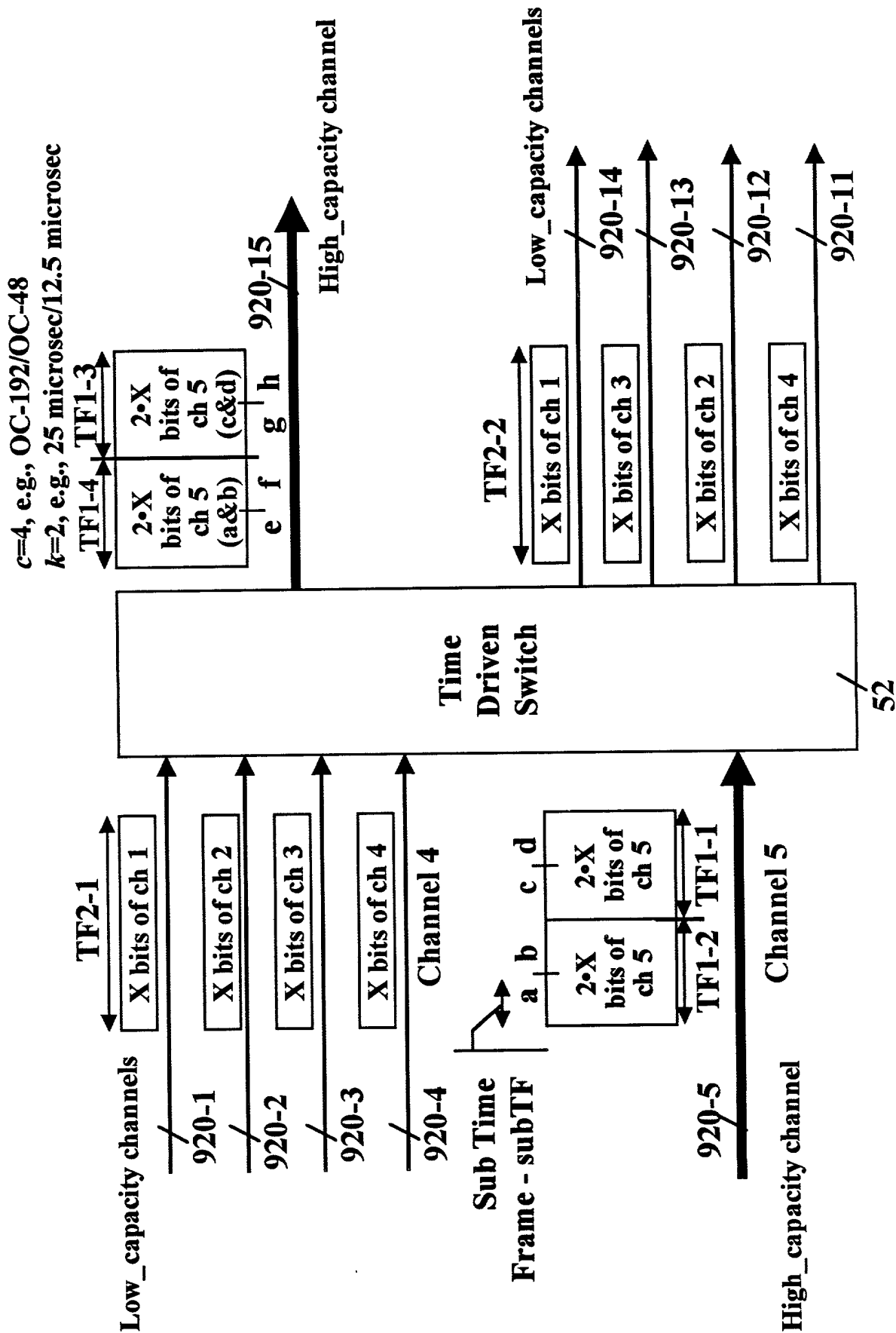


FIG. 12

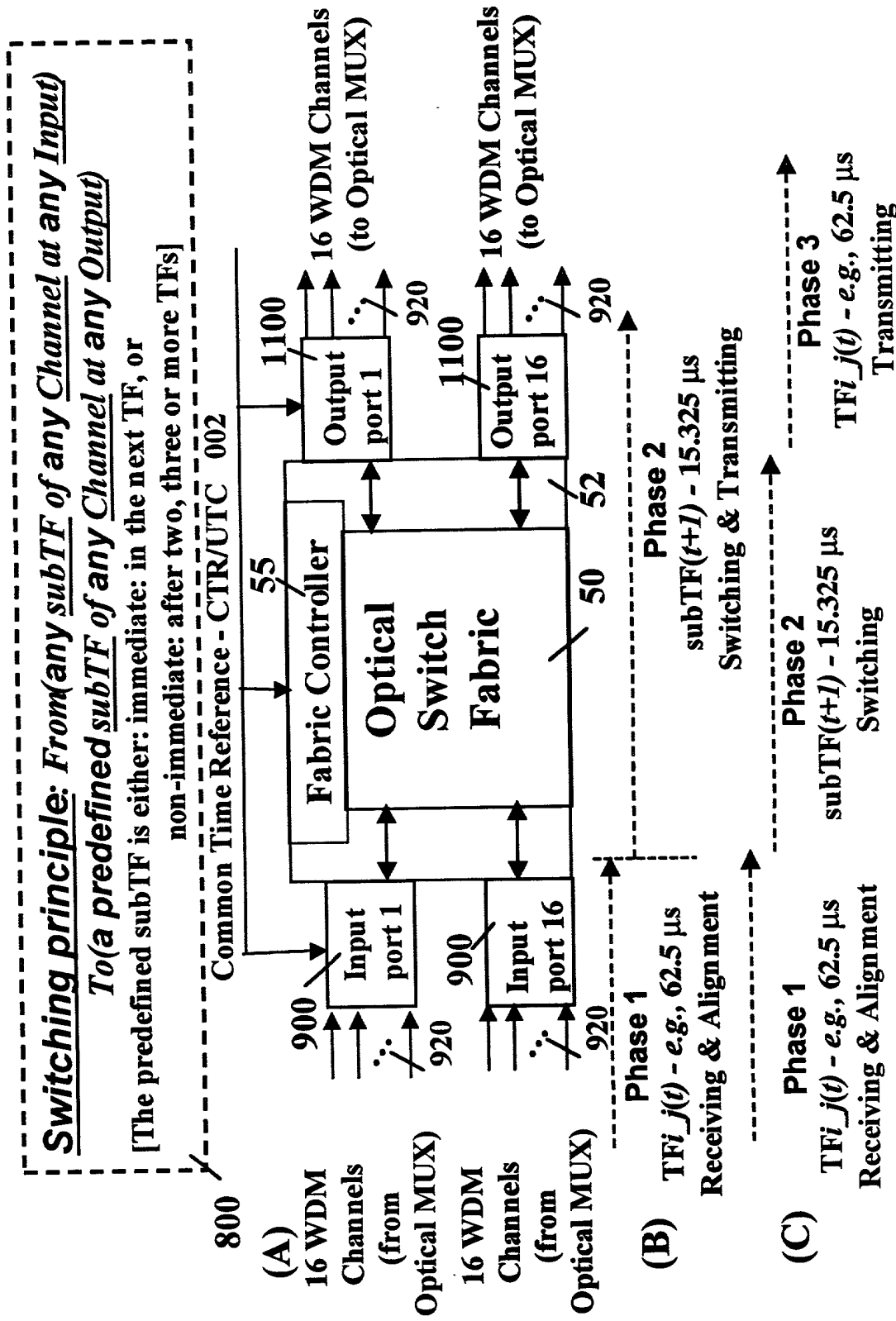


FIG. 13

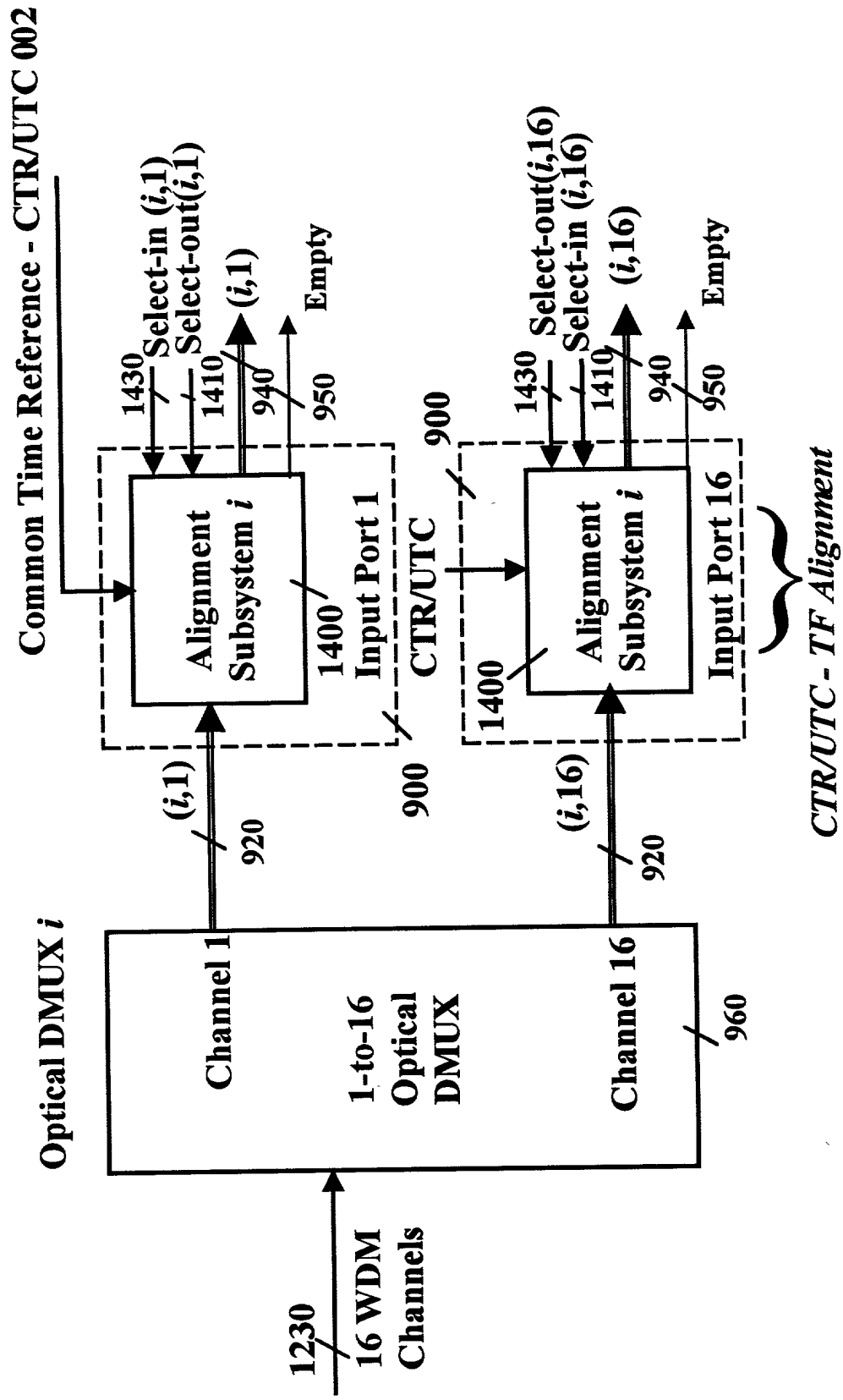


FIG. 14

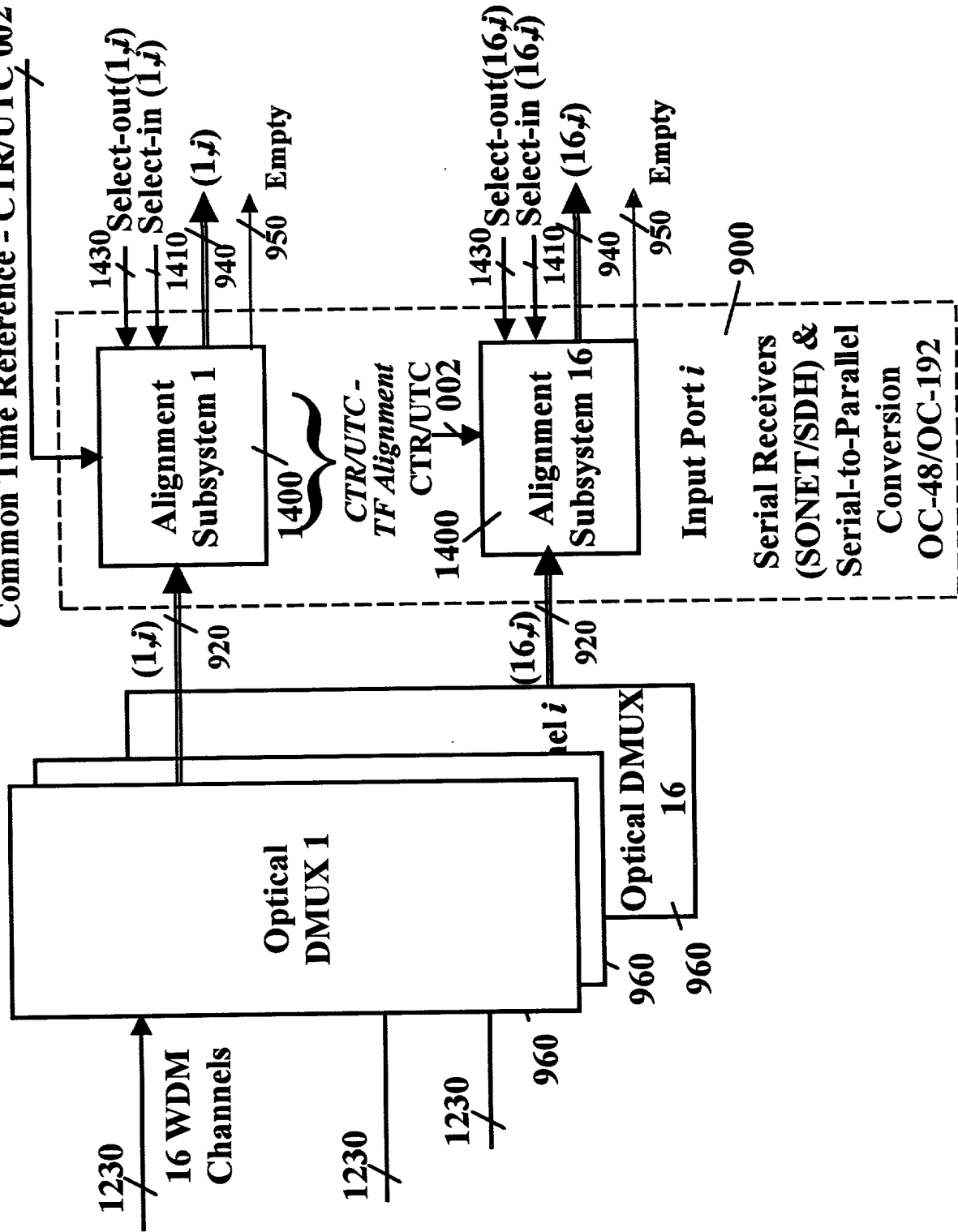


FIG. 15

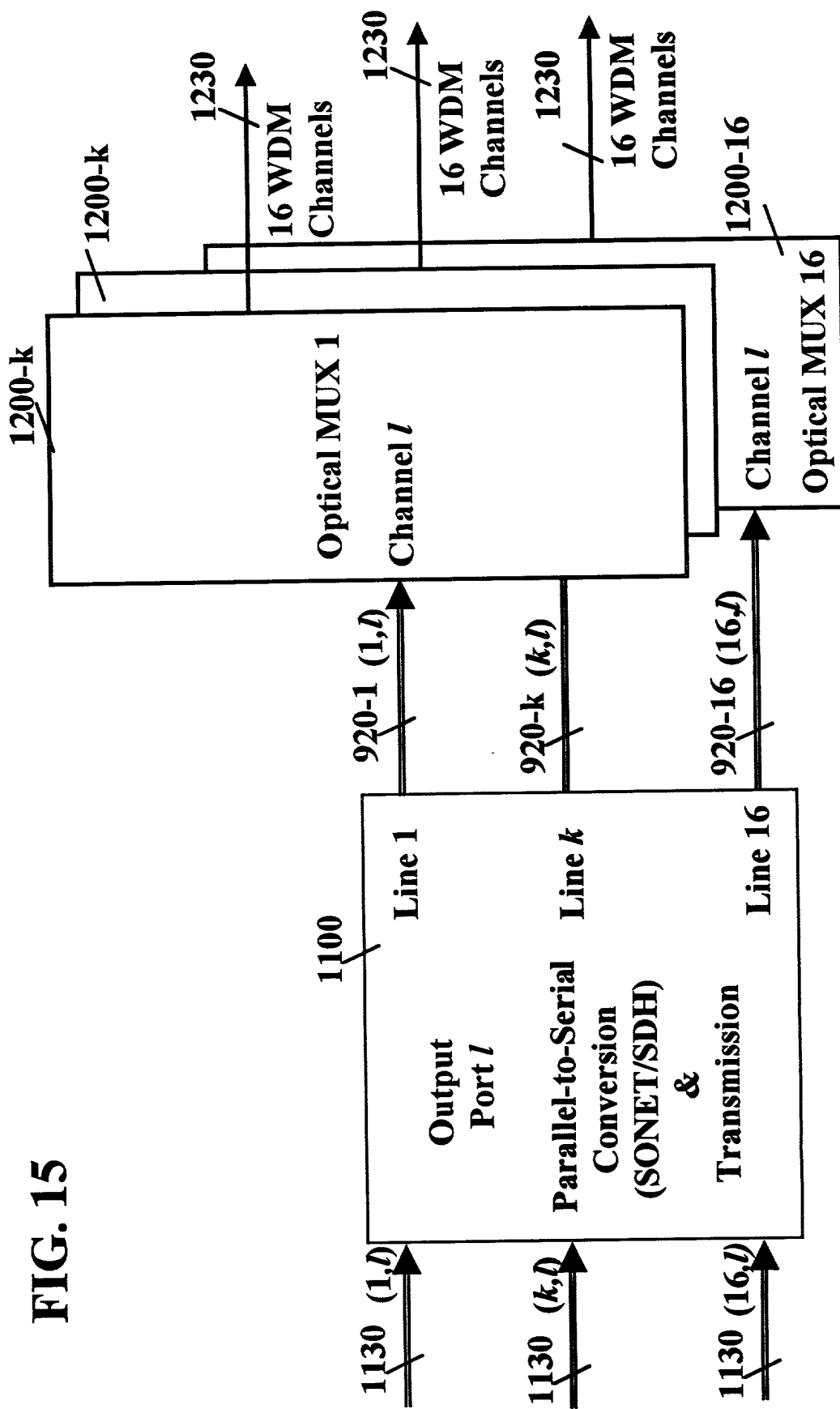
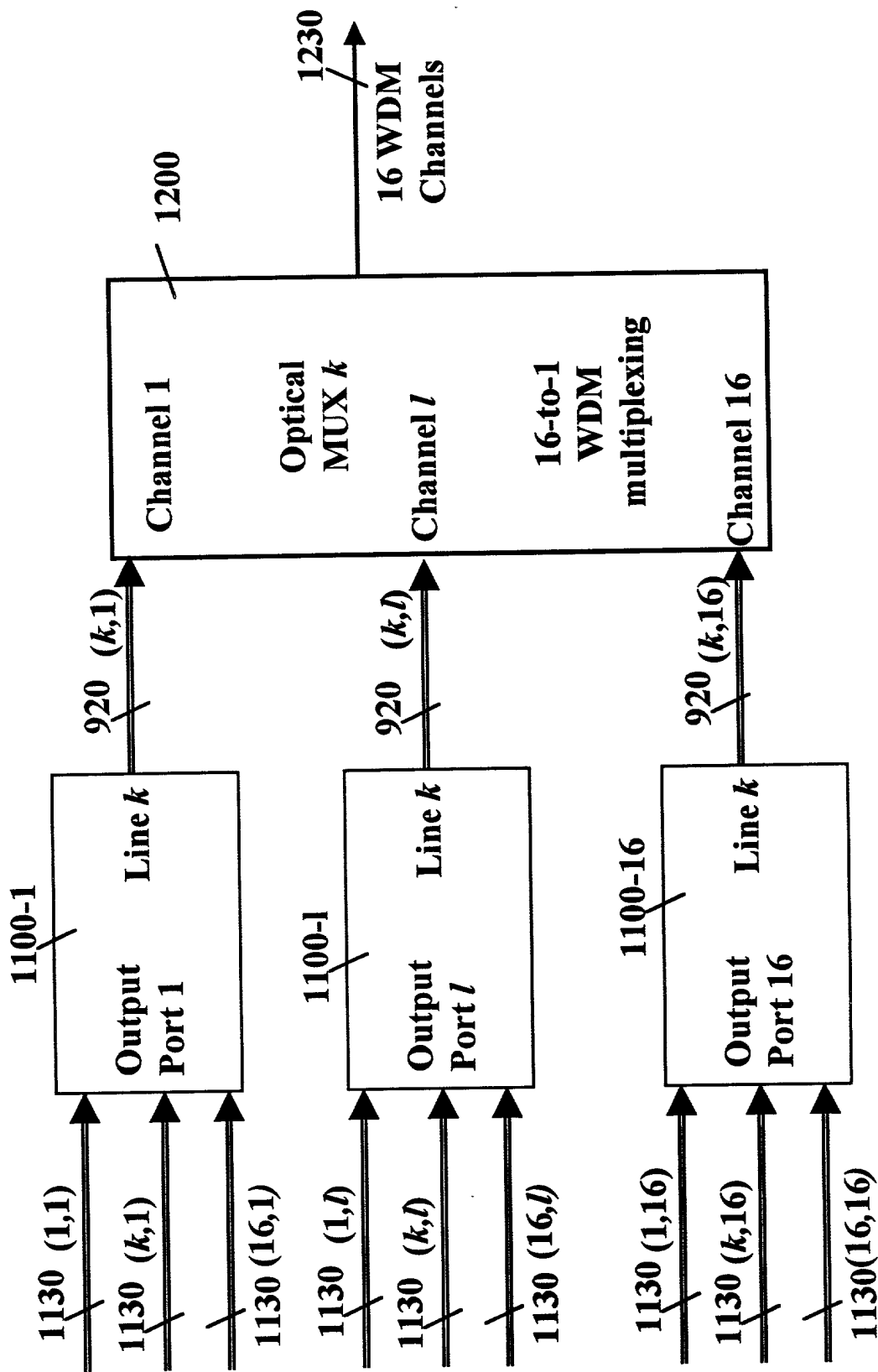
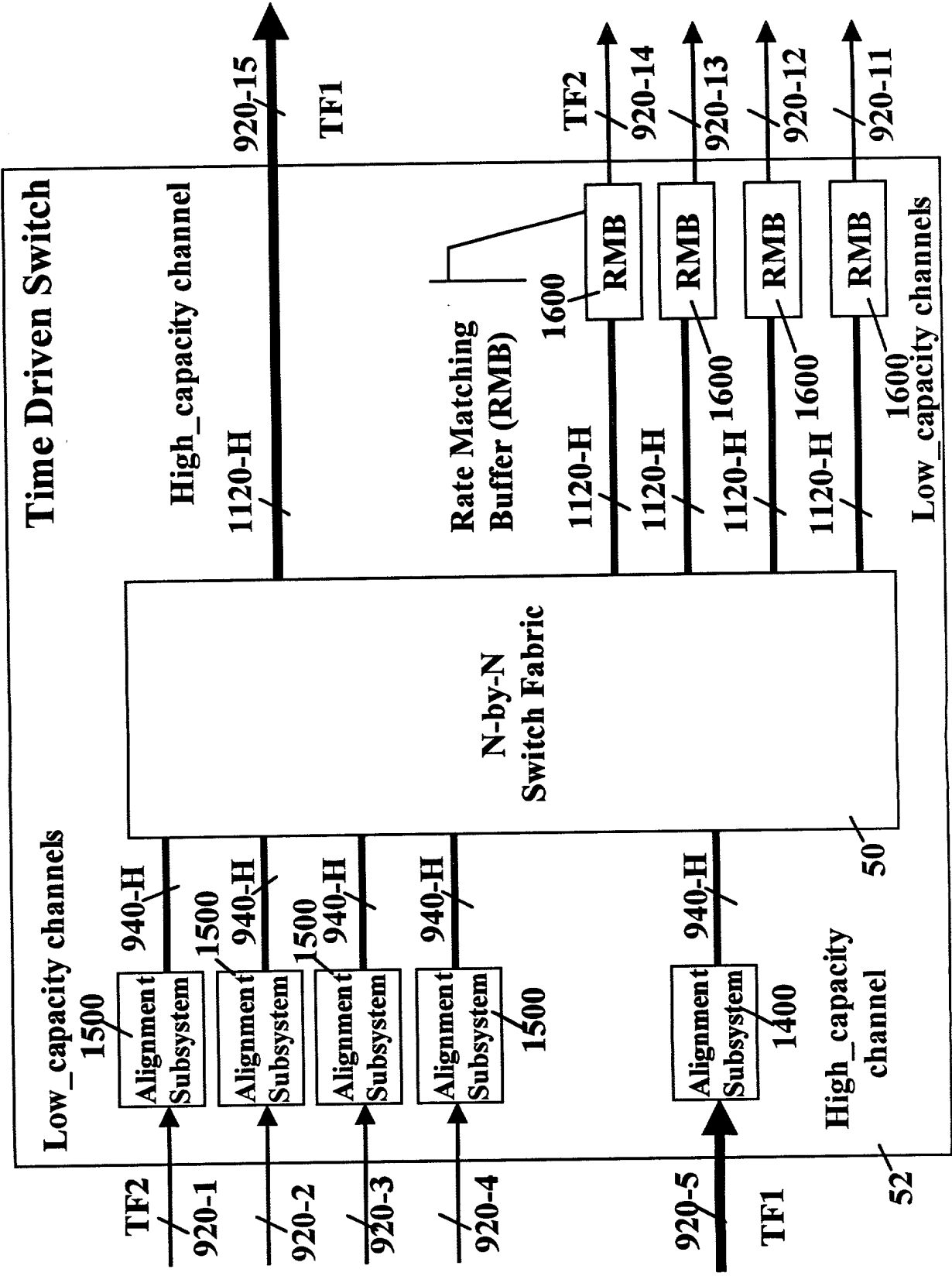
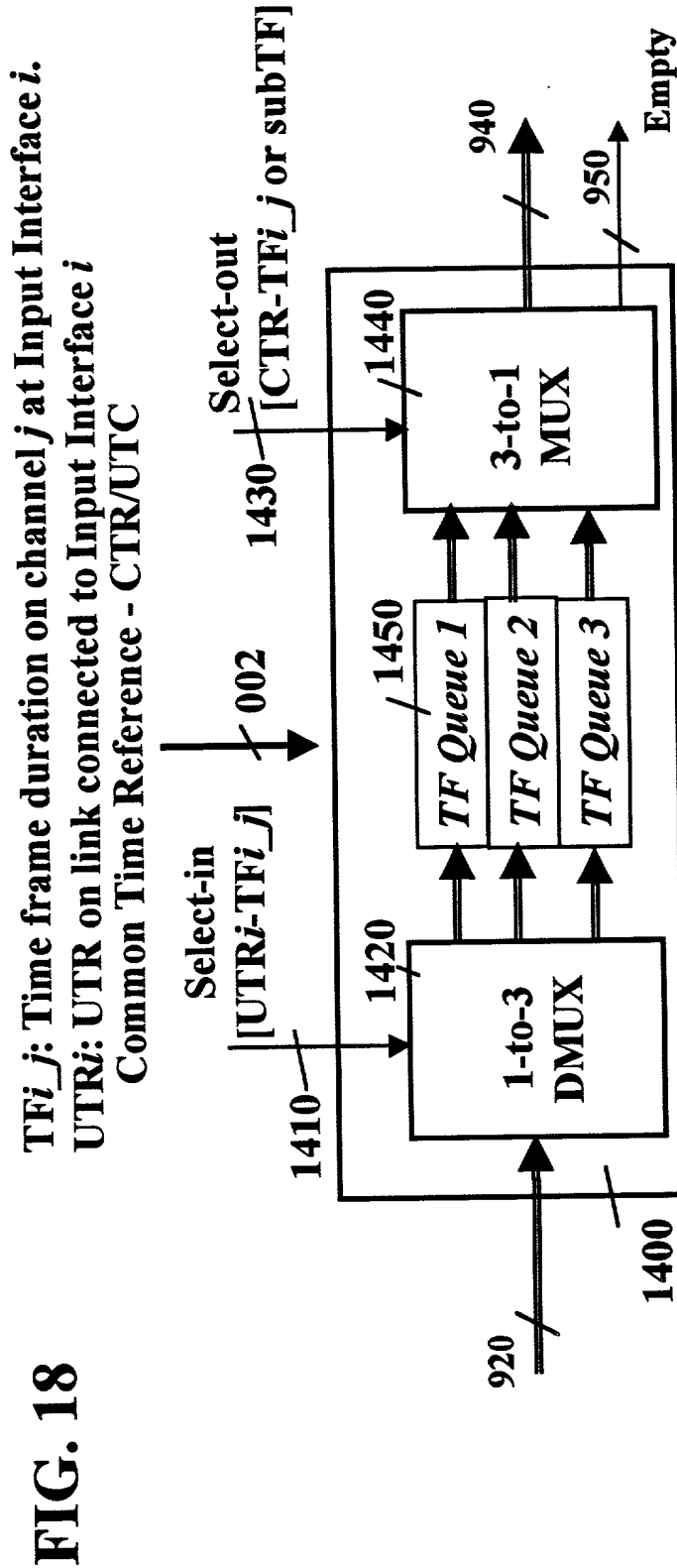


FIG. 16



N: number of input/output channels. E.g., N=256

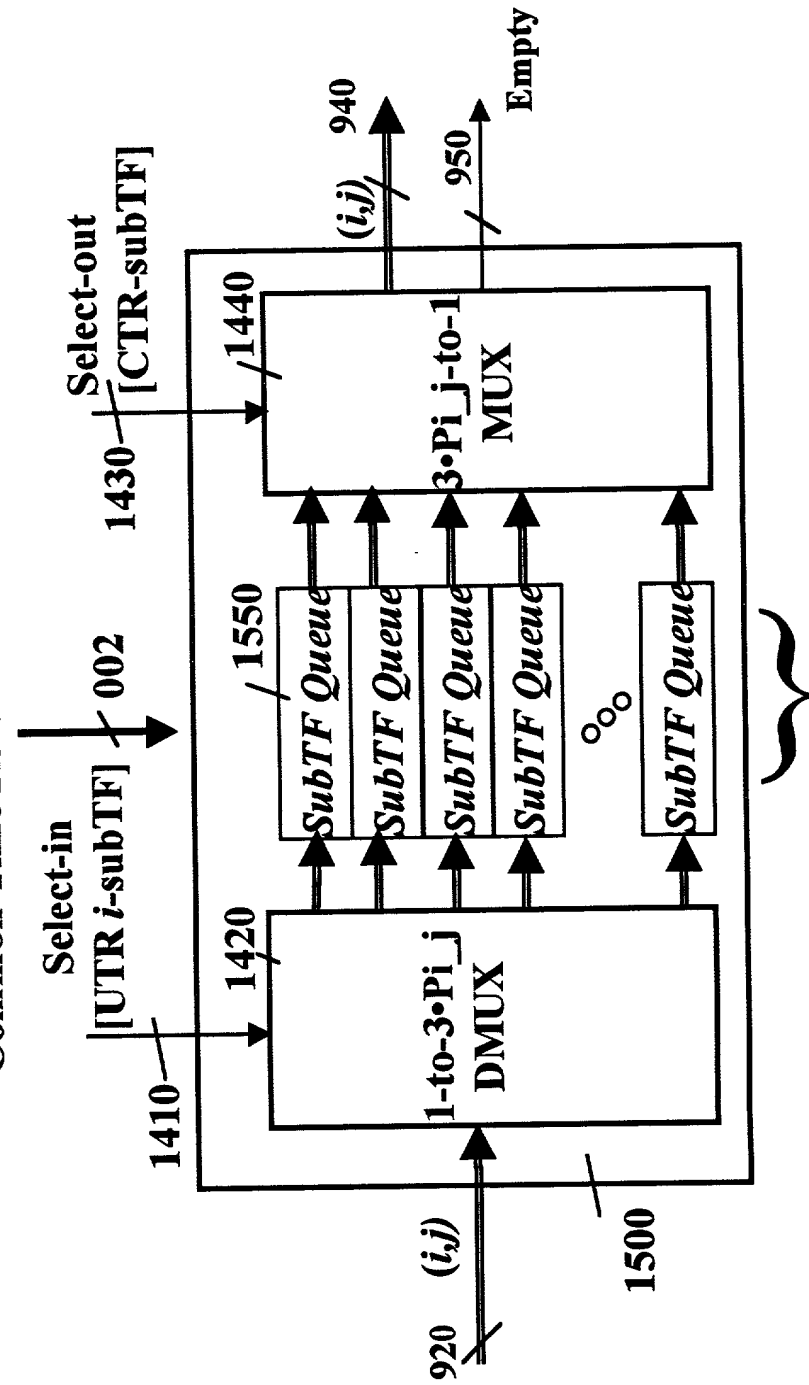




Alignment Subsystem for Channel j at Input Interface i
with a Plurality of Time Frame Queues

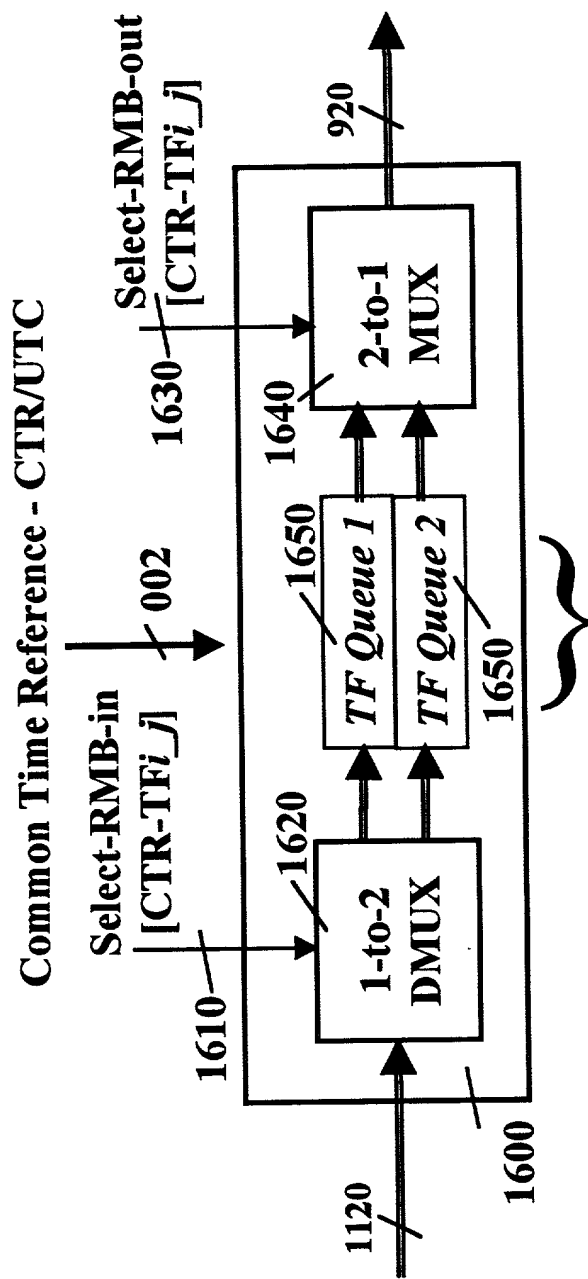
TF_i_j : Time frame duration on channel j at Input Interface i .
 UTR_i : UTR on link connected to Input Interface i
 $Pi_j = TF_i_j / subTF$

Common Time Reference - CTR/UTC



Alignment Subsystem for high capacity Channel j at Input Interface i
 with a Plurality of Sub-Time Frame Queues

FIG. 18+2 TFi_j : Time frame duration on channel j at Input Interface i .
 UTR_i : UTR on link connected to Input Interface i



Rate Matching Buffer for Channel j at Output Interface i
with a Plurality of Time Frame Queues
 (Also single buffer with dual access memory with single phase switching and forwarding)

FIG. 21

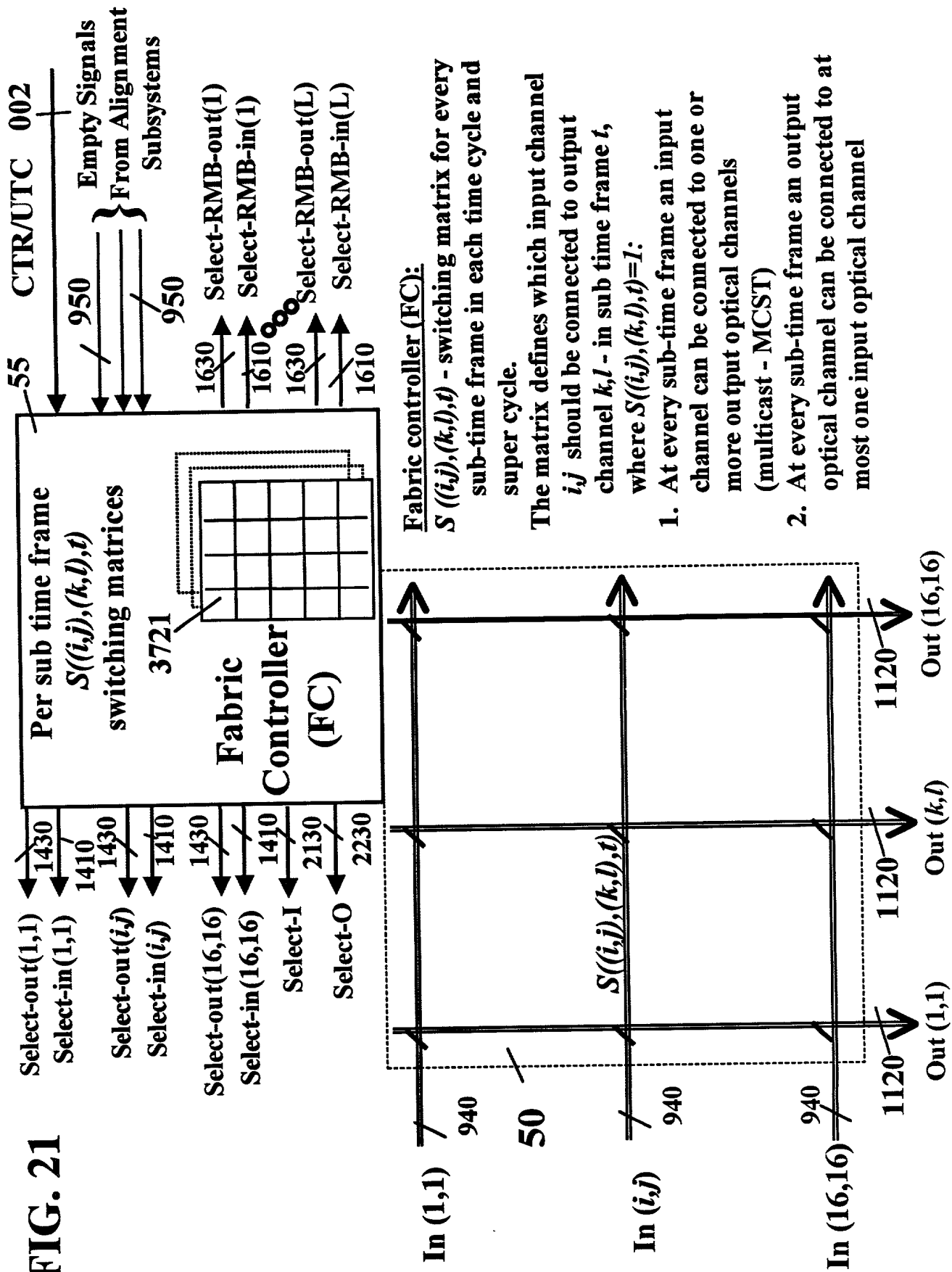


FIG. 22

N: number of input/output channels. E.g., N=256
 $M \cdot \text{High_capacity} = N_{\text{high}} \cdot \text{High_capacity} + N_{\text{low}} \cdot \text{Low_capacity}$
 $M < N$

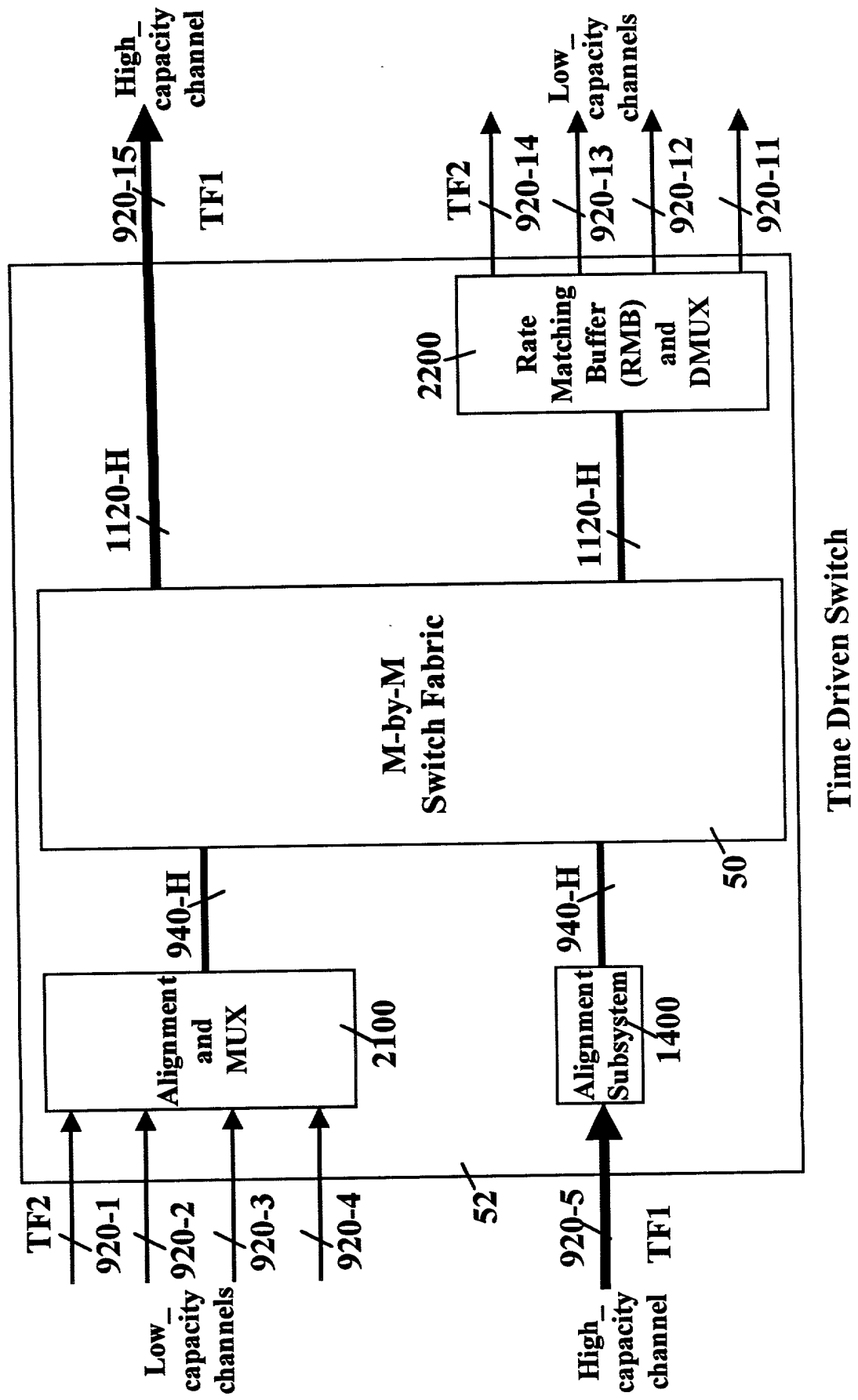


FIG. 23

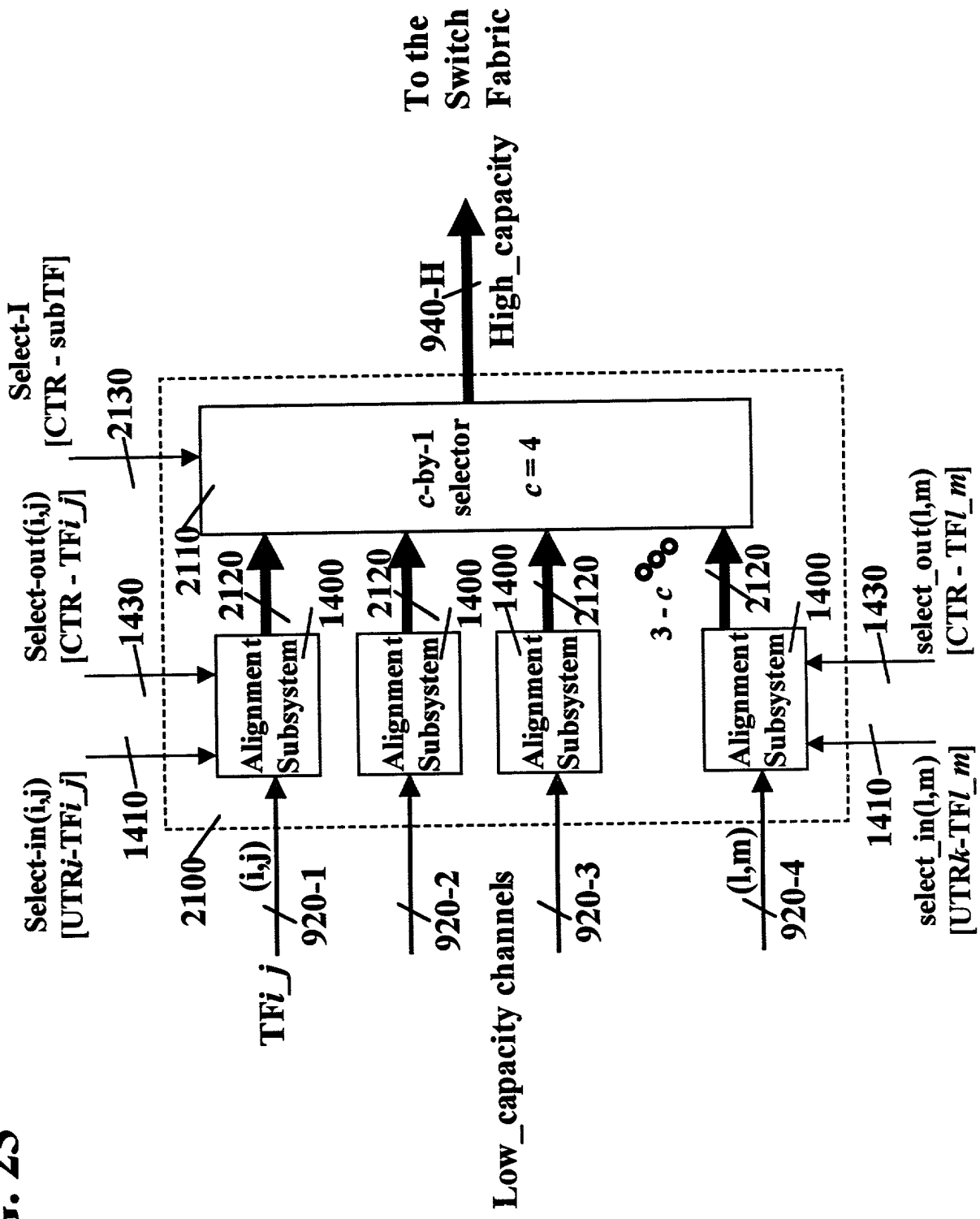
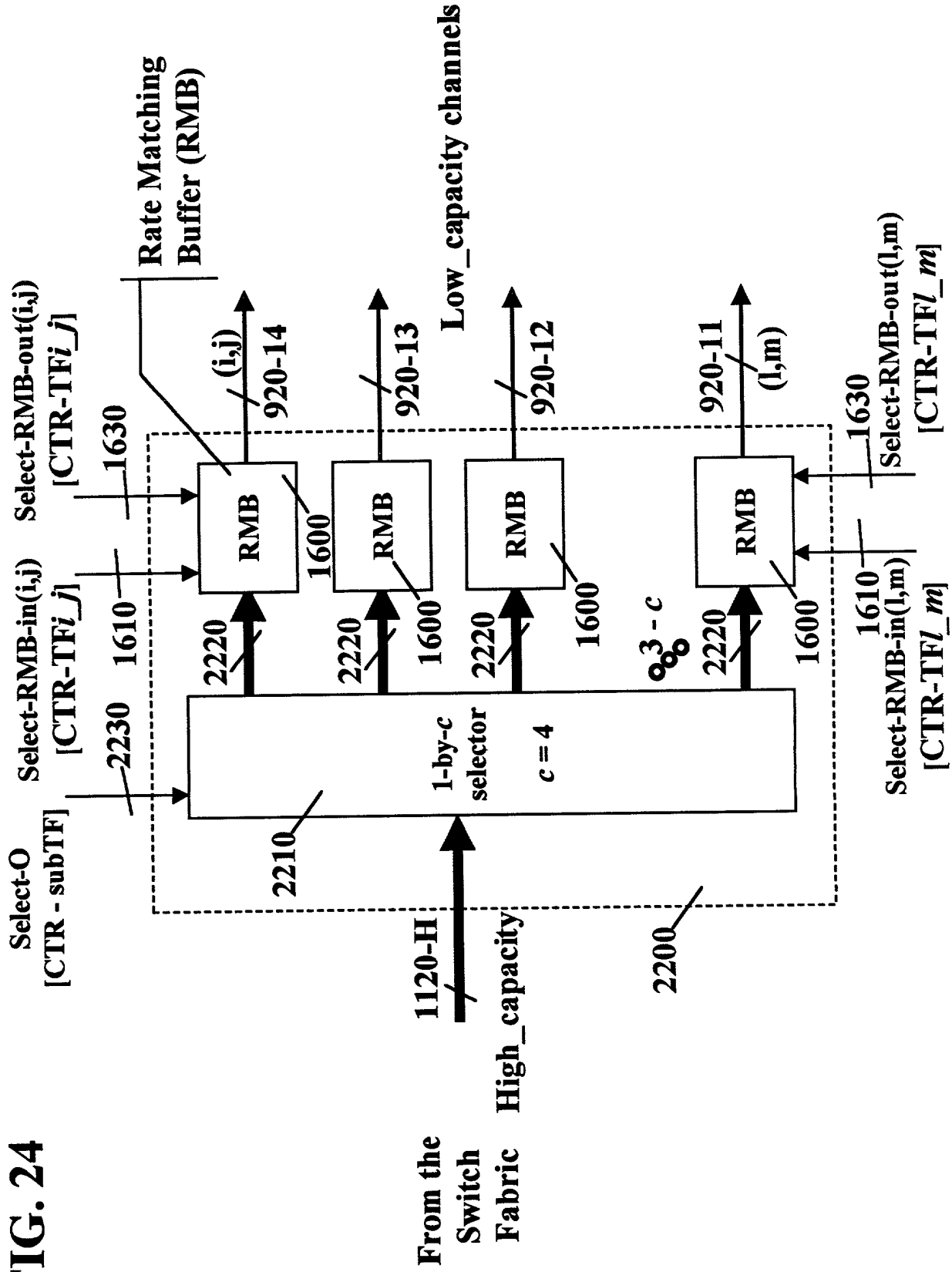


FIG. 24



N: number of input/output channels. E.g., N=256
 $L \cdot \text{Low_capacity} = N_{\text{high}} \cdot \text{High_capacity} + N_{\text{low}} \cdot \text{Low_capacity}$
 $L > N$

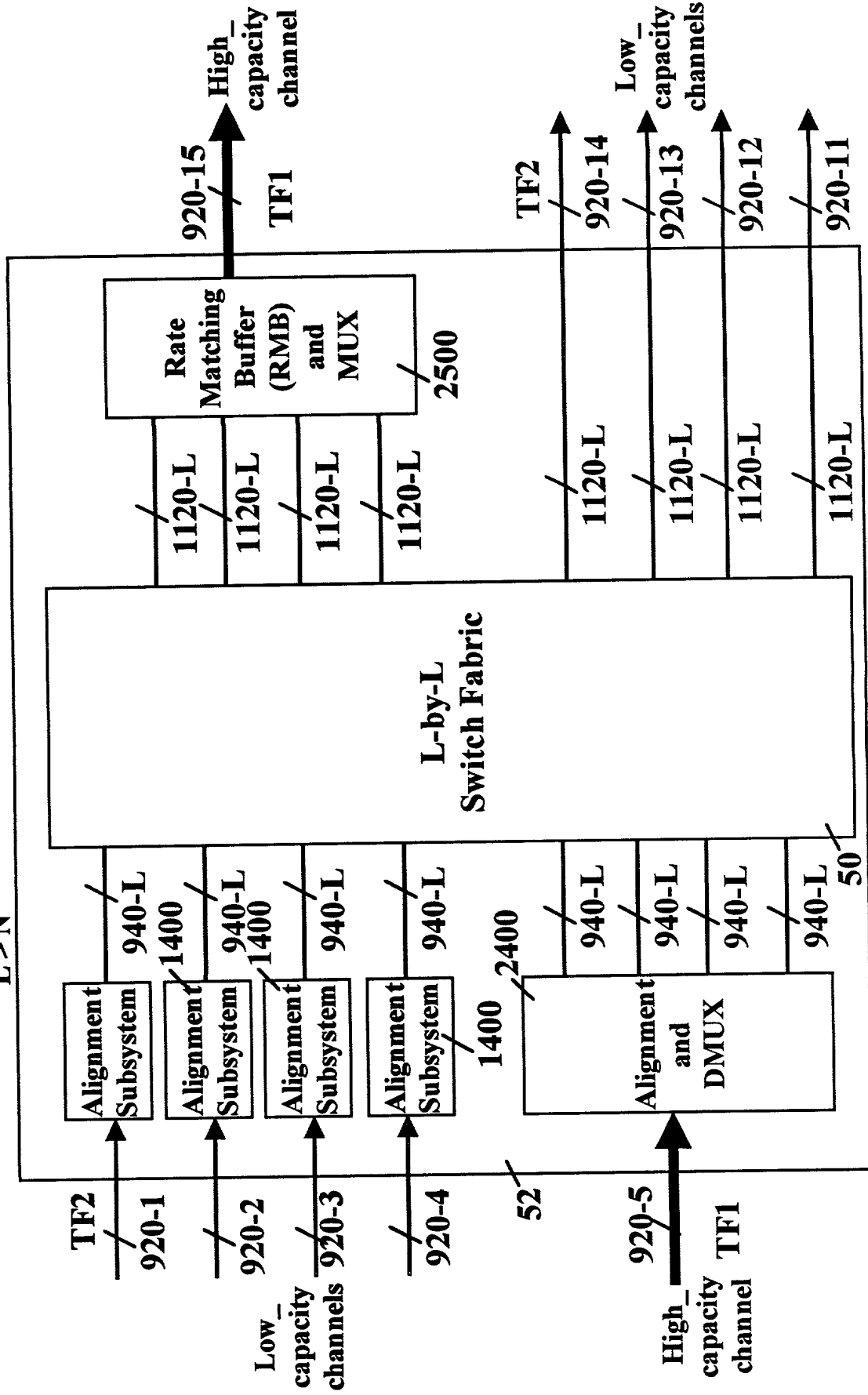


FIG. 26

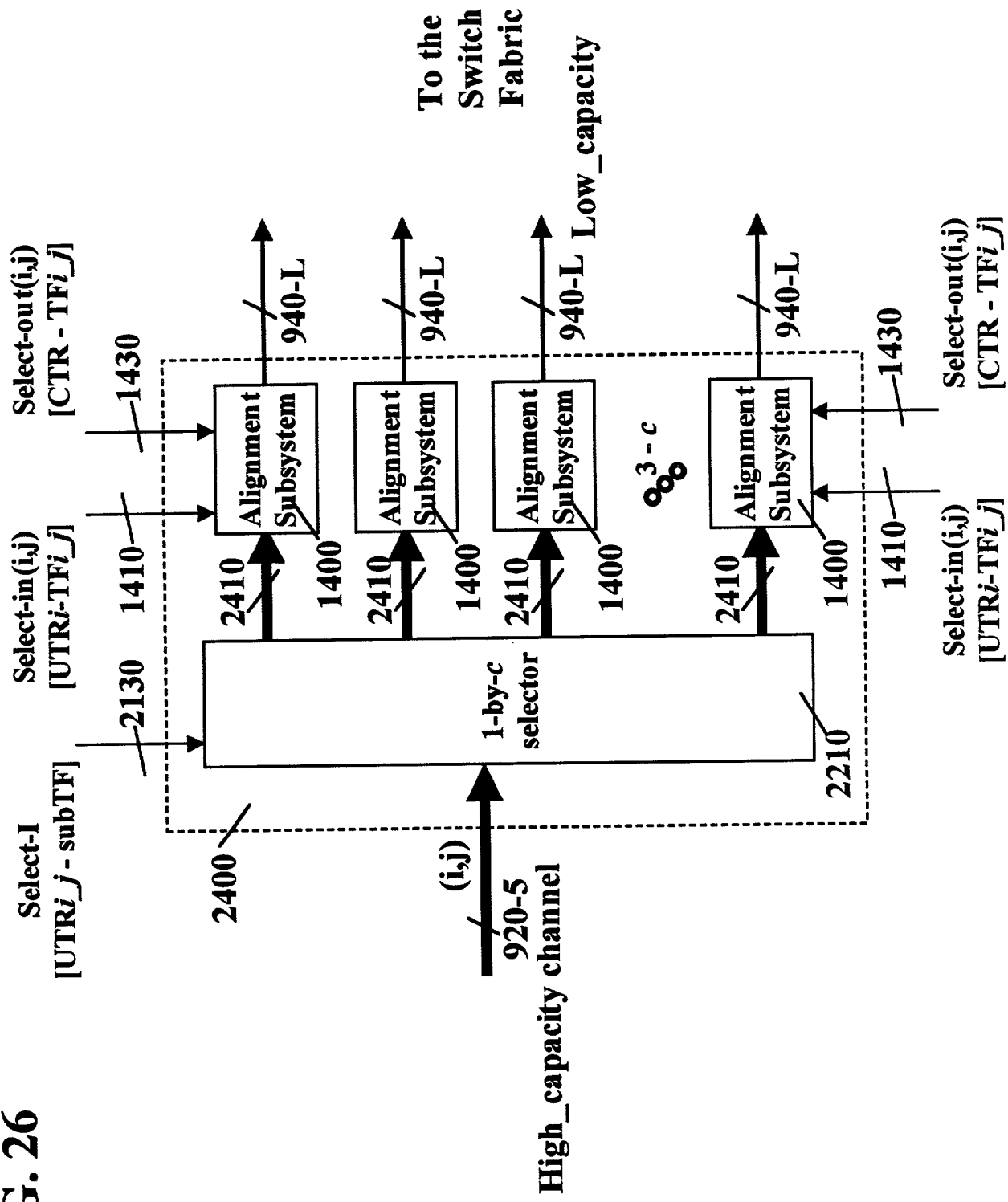


FIG. 27

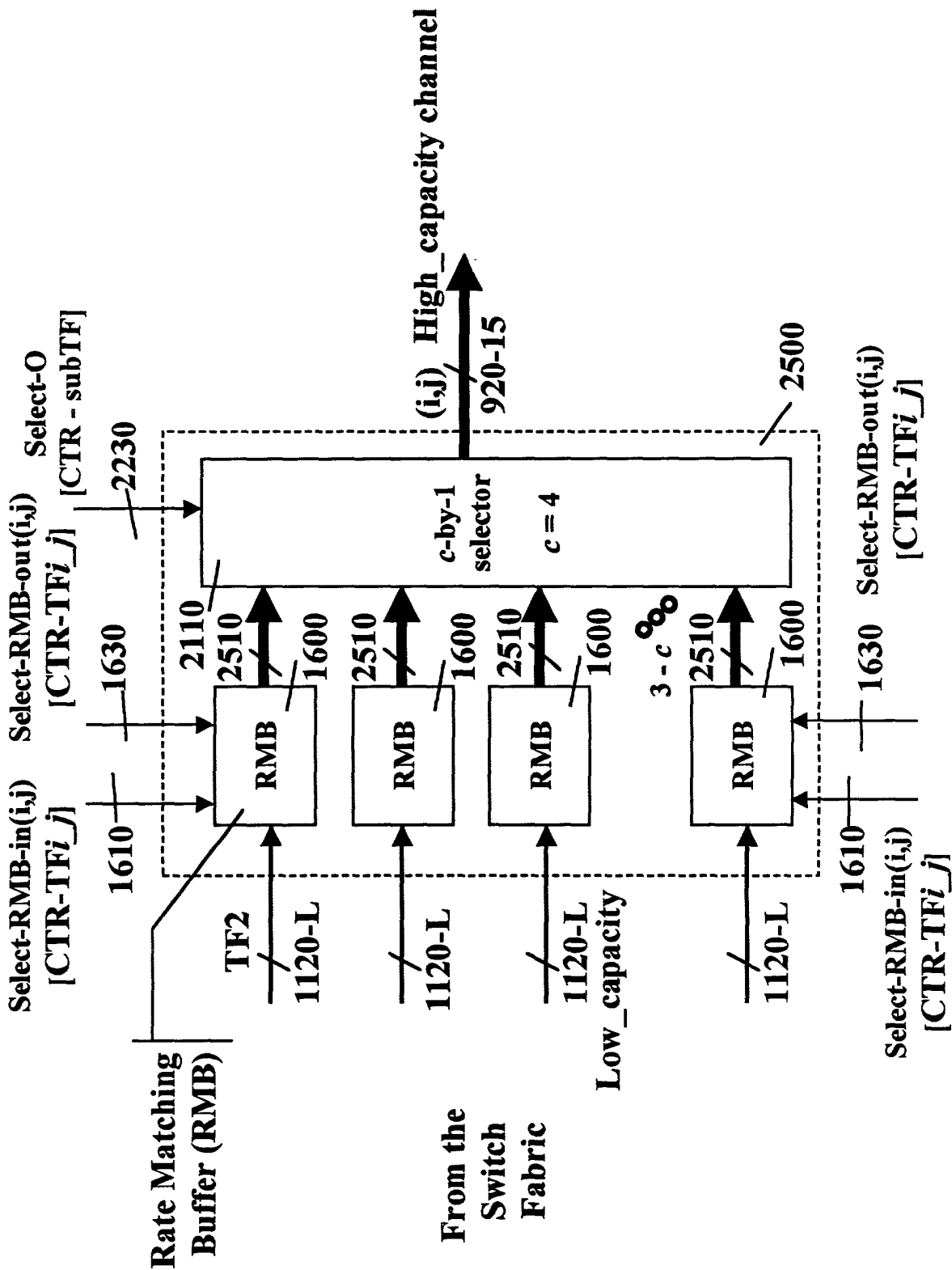
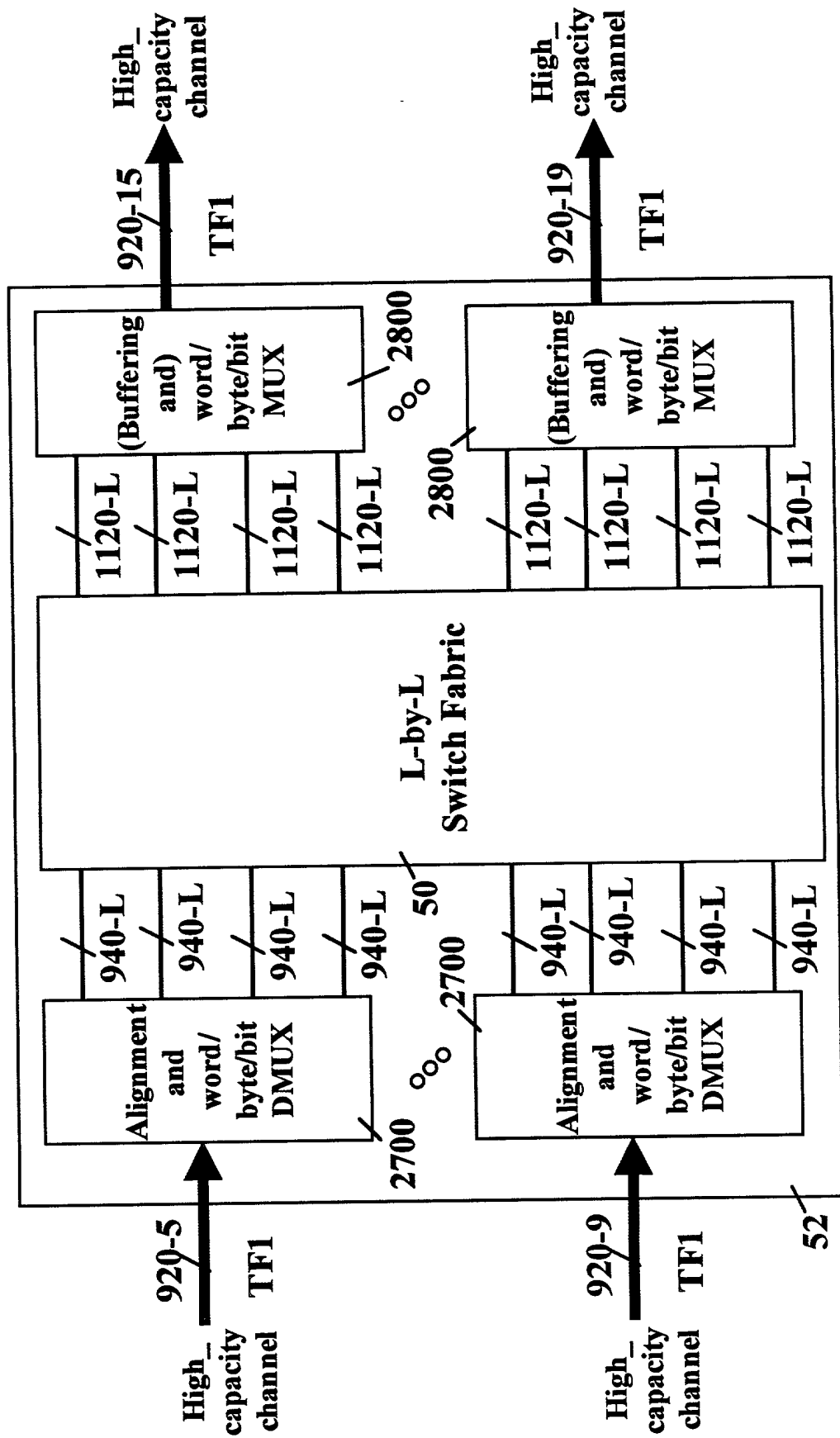


FIG. 28

N: number of input/output channels. E.g., $N=256$
 $L \cdot \text{Low_capacity} = N \cdot \text{High_capacity}$
 $L = c \cdot N > N$



Time Driven Switch

FIG. 29

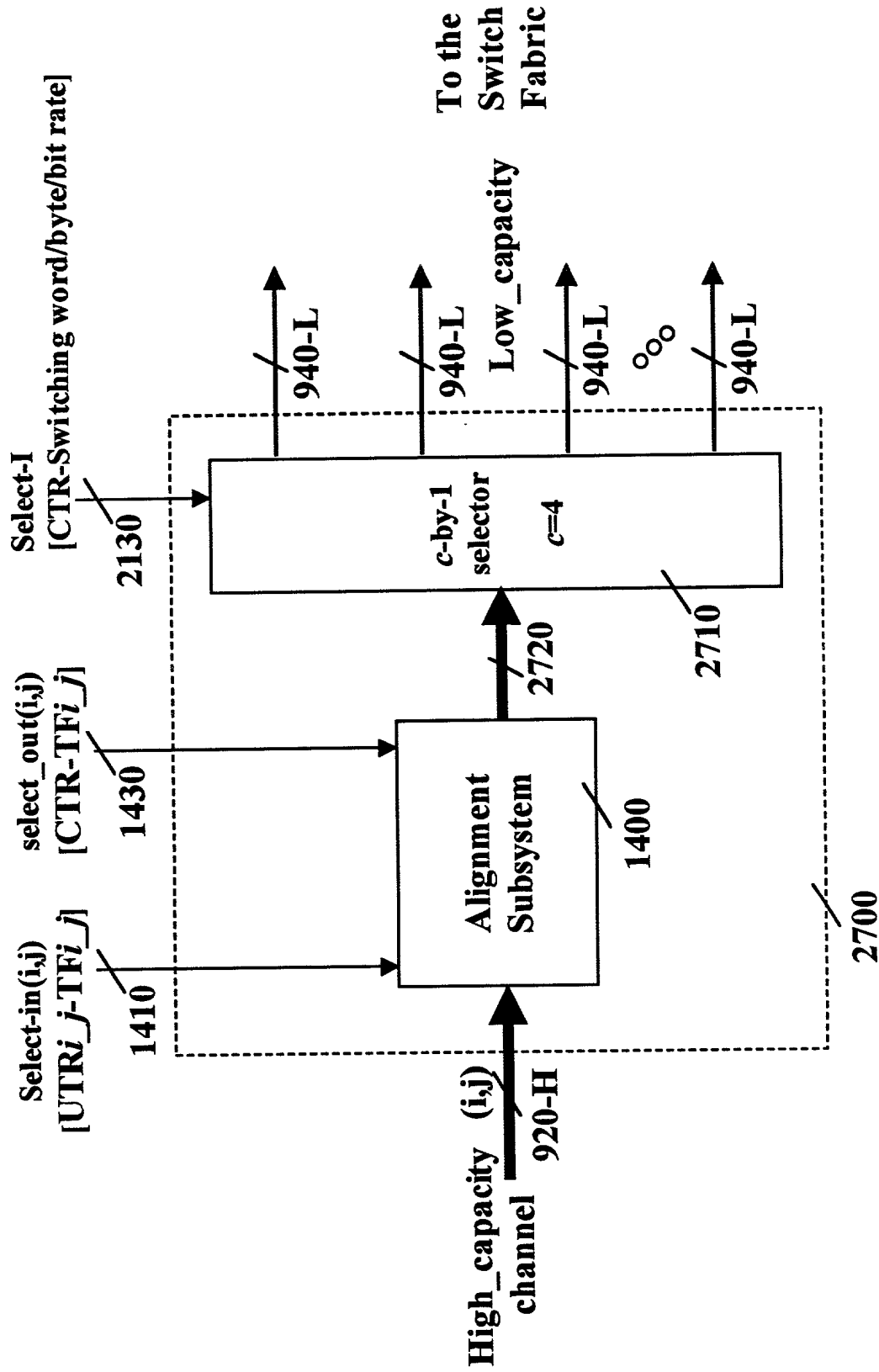


FIG. 30

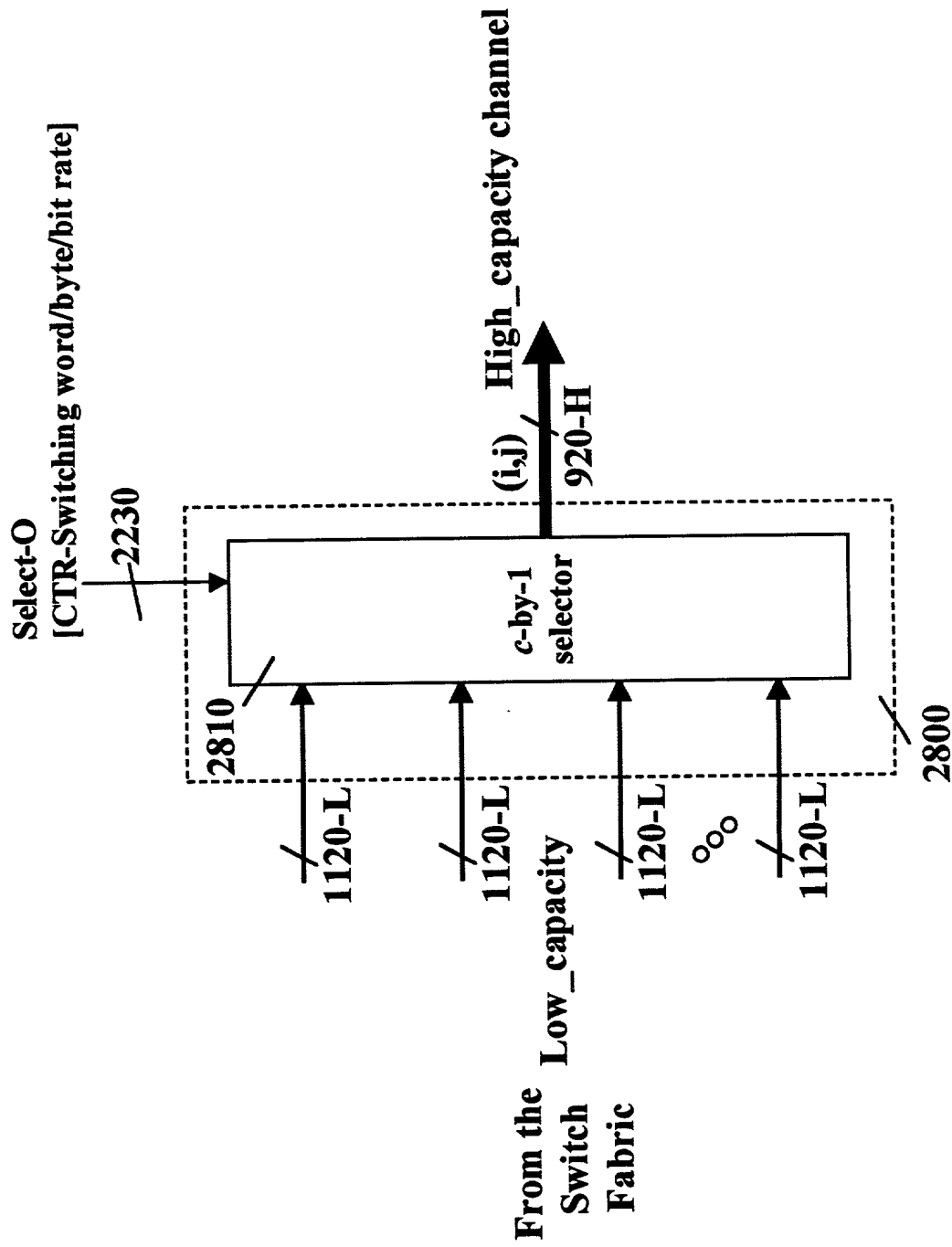


FIG. 32

Channel Capacity		TF Duration	TF Size	STS-1s	TFs/s
51.84	STS- 1	250	1620	2	4000
		500	3240	4	2000
		1000	6480	8	1000
		125	2430	3	8000
155.52	STS- 3	250	4860	6	4000
		500	9720	12	2000
		62.5	4860	6	16000
		125	9720	12	8000
622.08	STS- 12	250	19440	24	4000
		62.5	19440	24	16000
		31.25	9720	12	32000
		15.625	4860	6	64000
2488.32	STS- 48	7.8125	9720	12	128000
		15.625	19440	24	64000
		125	15625	19.3	8000
		100	12500	15.4	10000
9953.28	STS- 192	80	10000	12.3	12500
		15.625	19531.25	24.1	64000
		12.5	15625	19.3	80000
		10	12500	15.4	100000
1000	GE				
10000	10GE				

FIG. 33

Ch Capacity		TF Dur.	TF Size	GE TFs	TFs/s
1000	GE	80	10000	1.0	12500
51.84	STS- 1	250	1512	0.15	4000
		500	3024	0.30	2000
		1000	6048	0.60	1000
155.5	STS- 3	125	2268	0.23	8000
		250	4536	0.45	4000
		500	9072	0.91	2000
622.1	STS- 12	62.5	4536	0.45	16000
		125	9072	0.91	8000
		250	18144	1.81	4000
2488	STS- 48	62.5	18144	1.81	16000
		31.25	9072	0.91	32000
		15.625	4536	0.45	64000
9953	STS- 192	7.8125	9072	0.91	128000
		15.625	18144	1.81	64000
10000	10GE	8	10000	1.00	125000
		16	20000	2.00	62500

FIG. 34

Ch Capacity		TF Dur.	TF Size	GE TFs	TFs/s
1000	GE	62.5	7812.5	1.0	16000
51.84	STS- 1	250	1512	0.19	4000
		500	3024	0.39	2000
		1000	6048	0.77	1000
155.52	STS- 3	125	2268	0.29	8000
		250	4536	0.58	4000
622.08	STS- 12	500	9072	1.16	2000
		62.5	4536	0.58	16000
		125	9072	1.16	8000
2488.32	STS- 48	250	18144	2.32	4000
		62.5	18144	2.32	16000
		31.25	9072	1.16	32000
		15.625	4536	0.58	64000
9953.28	STS- 192	7.8125	9072	1.16	128000
		15.625	18144	2.32	64000
10000	10GE	12.5	15625	2.00	80000
		25	31250	4.00	40000

FIG. 35

TF Alignment of UTR(i) to UTC - with three input queues - principle of operation:
 The same queue is not used simultaneously for:
 1. Receiving data packets from the serial link, and
 2. Forwarding data packets to the switch

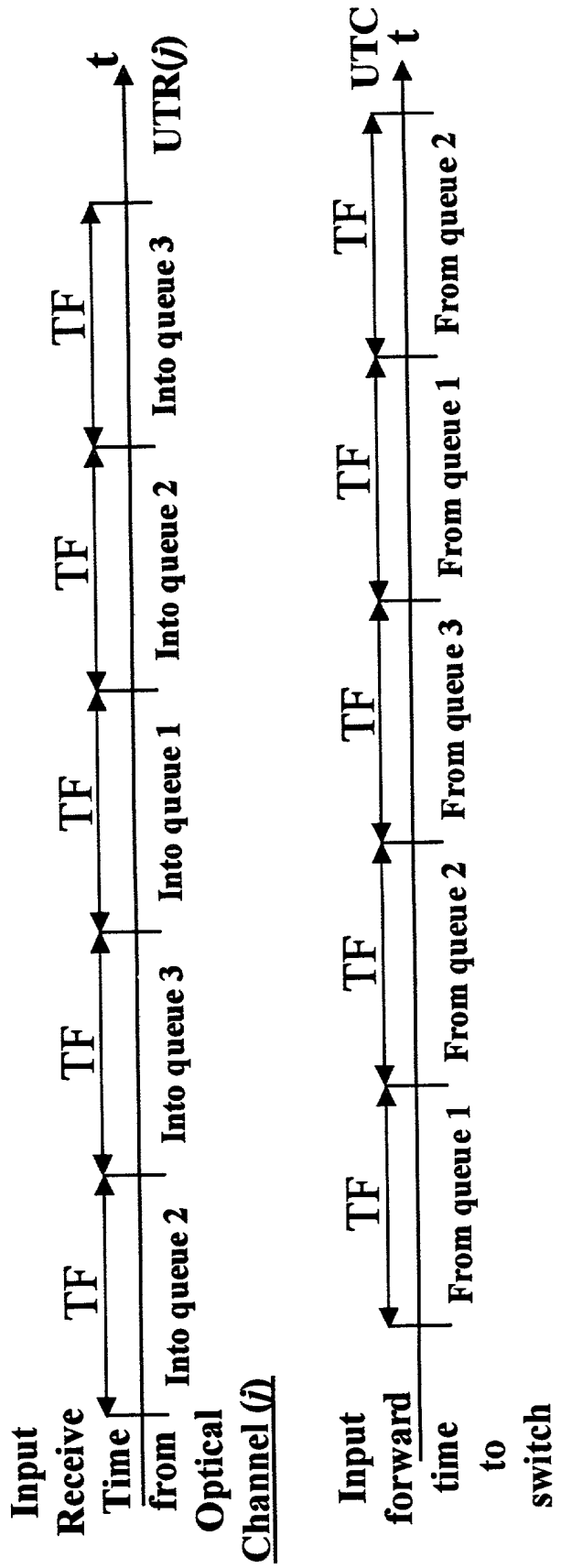


FIG. 36

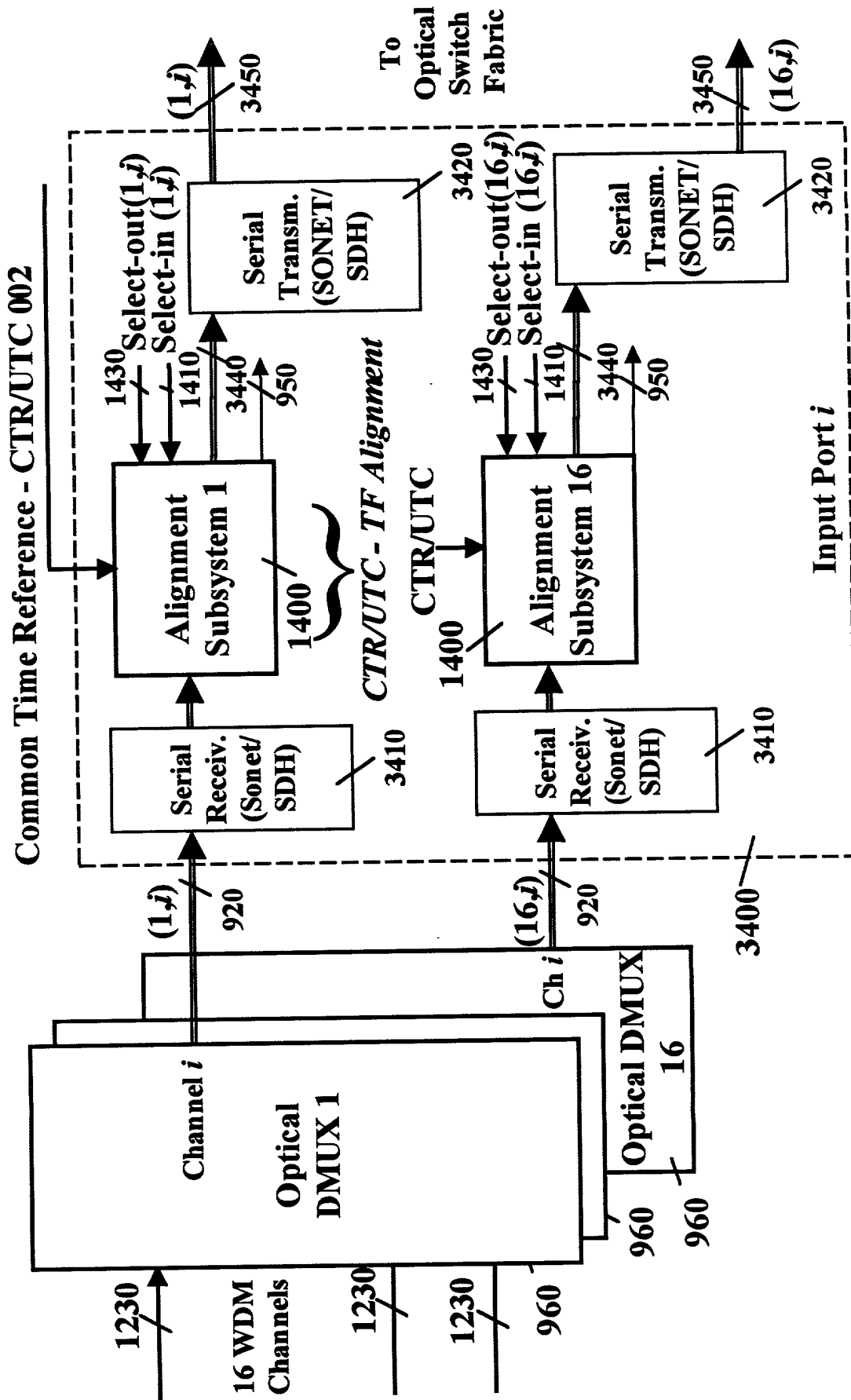


FIG. 37

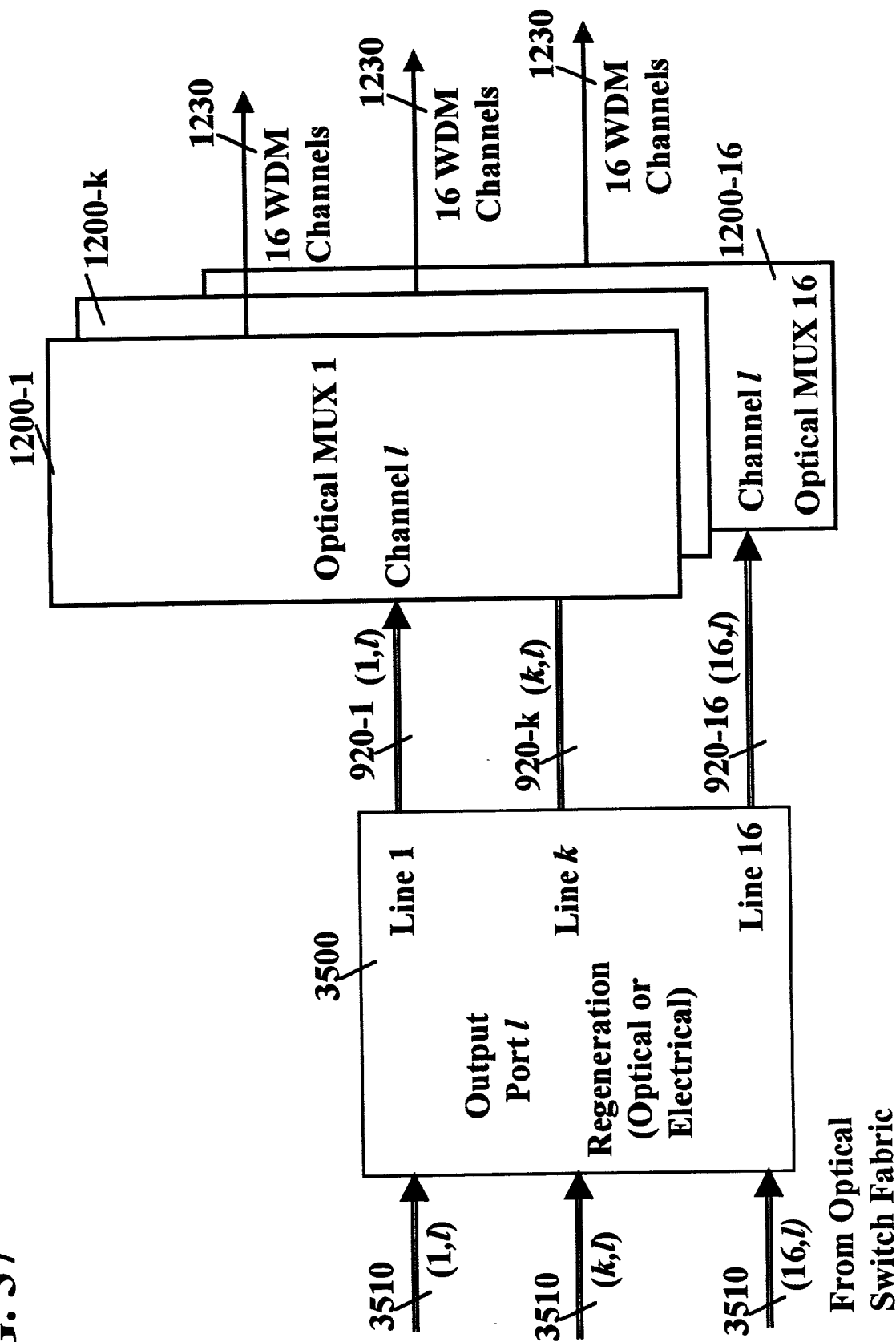


FIG. 38

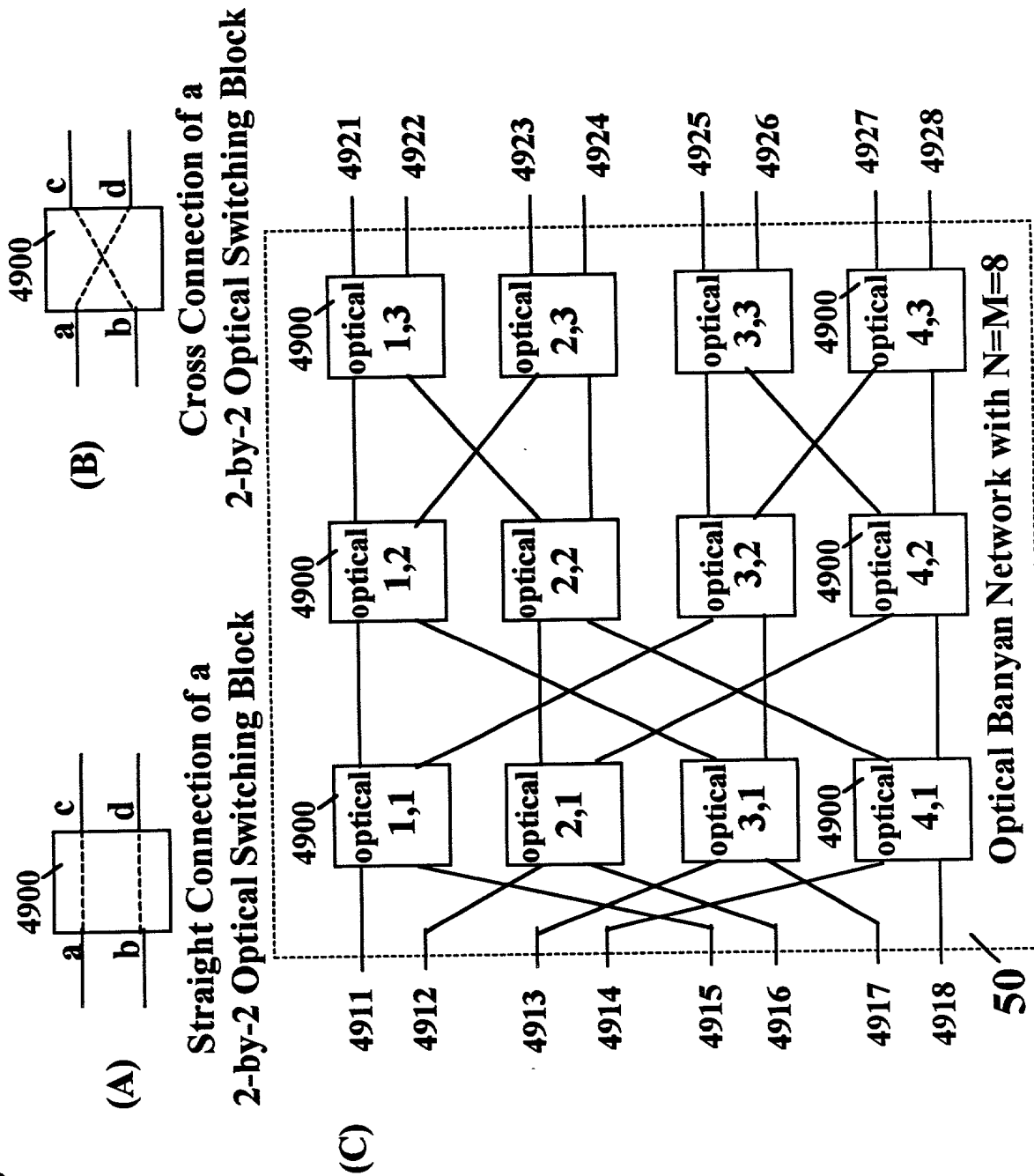


FIG. 39

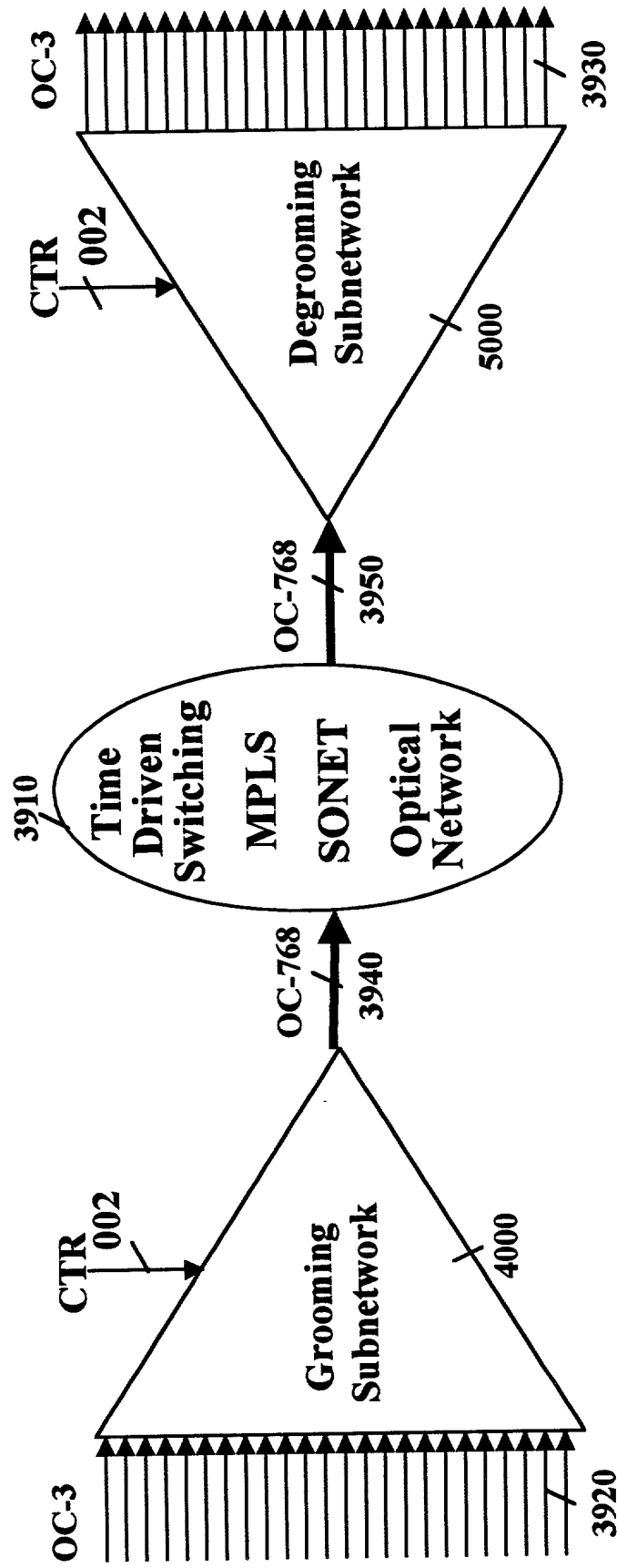


FIG. 40

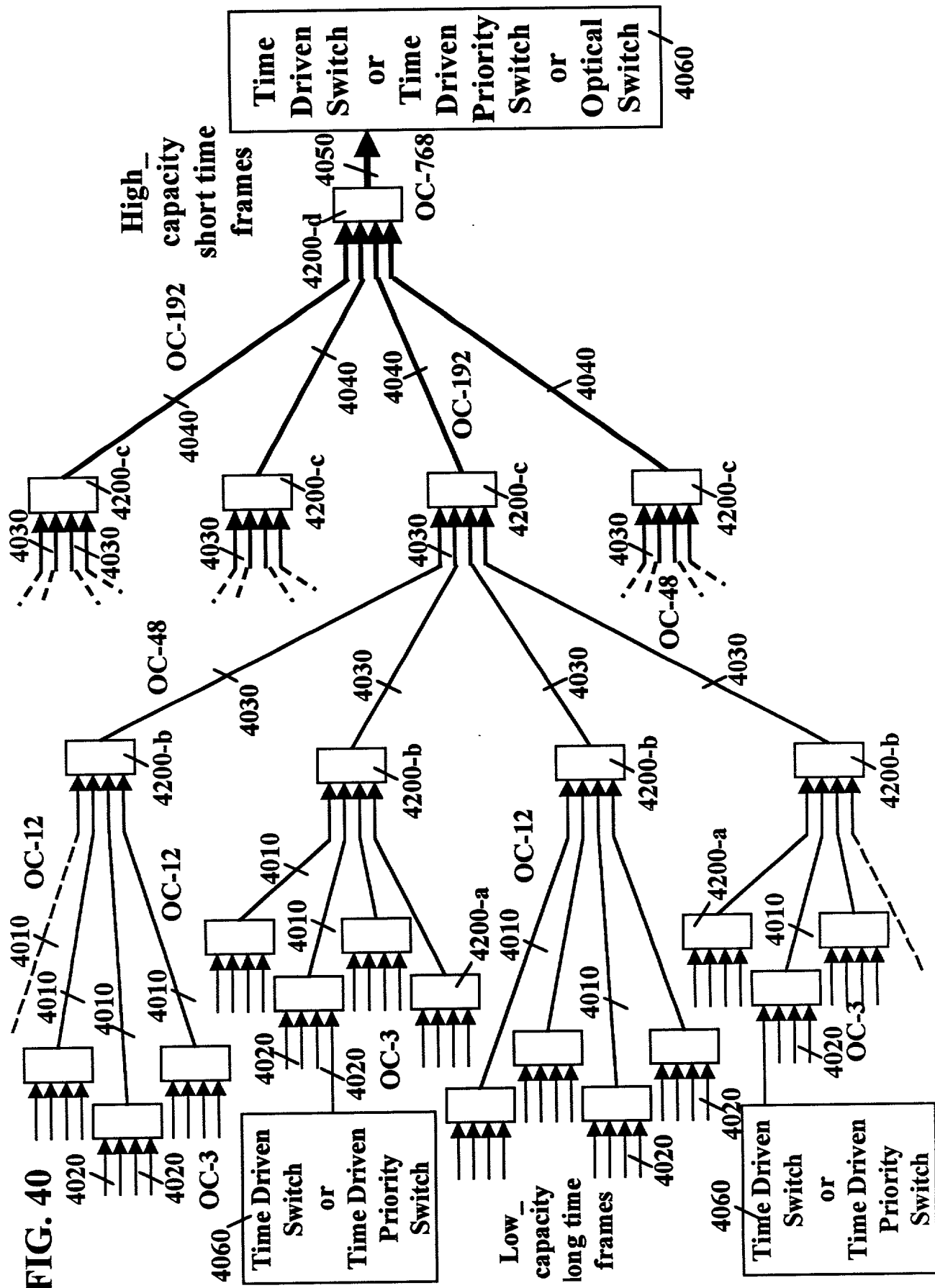
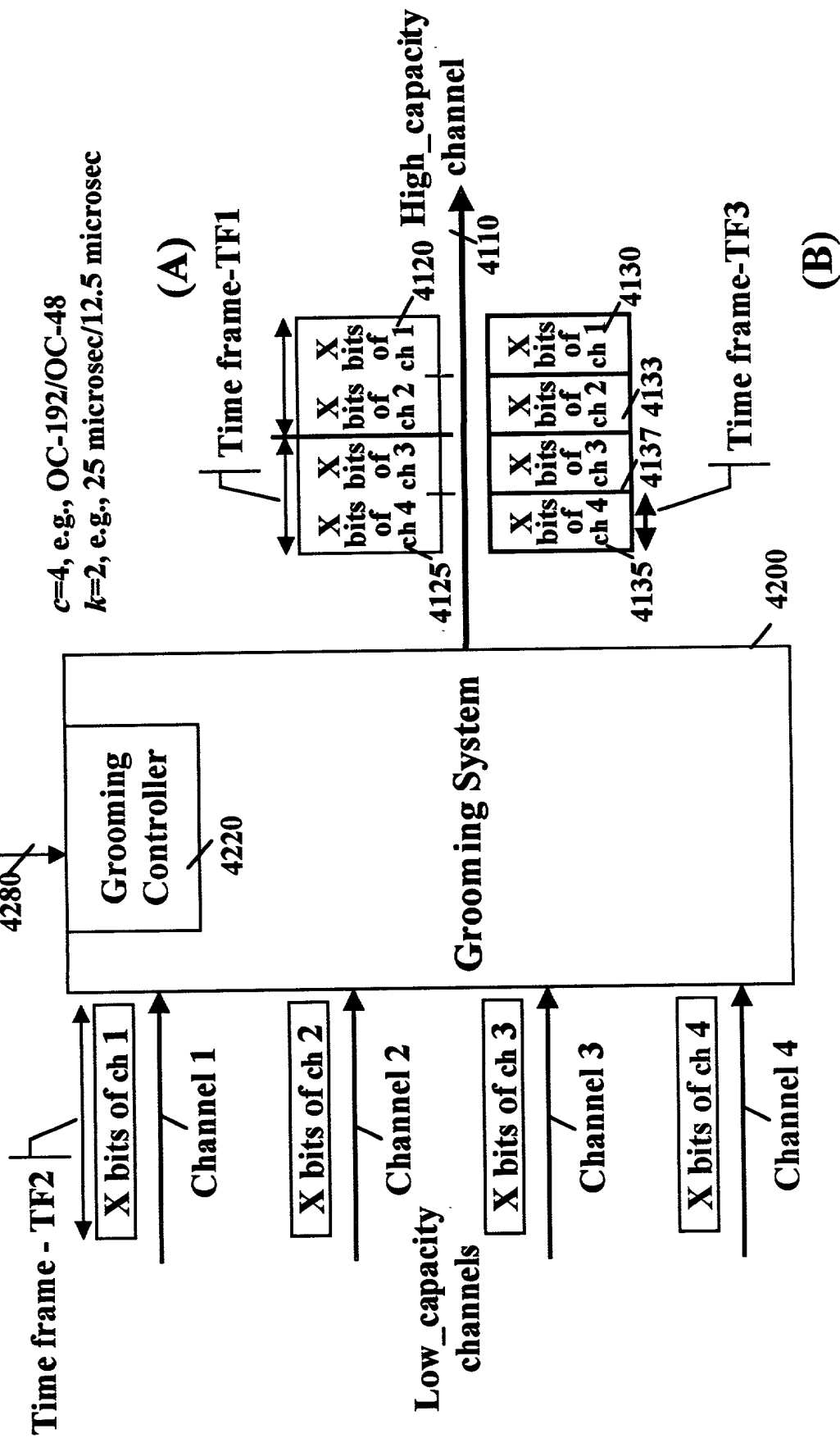


FIG. 41

CTR - 002



$c=4$, e.g., OC-192/OC-48
 $k=2$, e.g., 25 microsec/12.5 microsec

FIG. 42

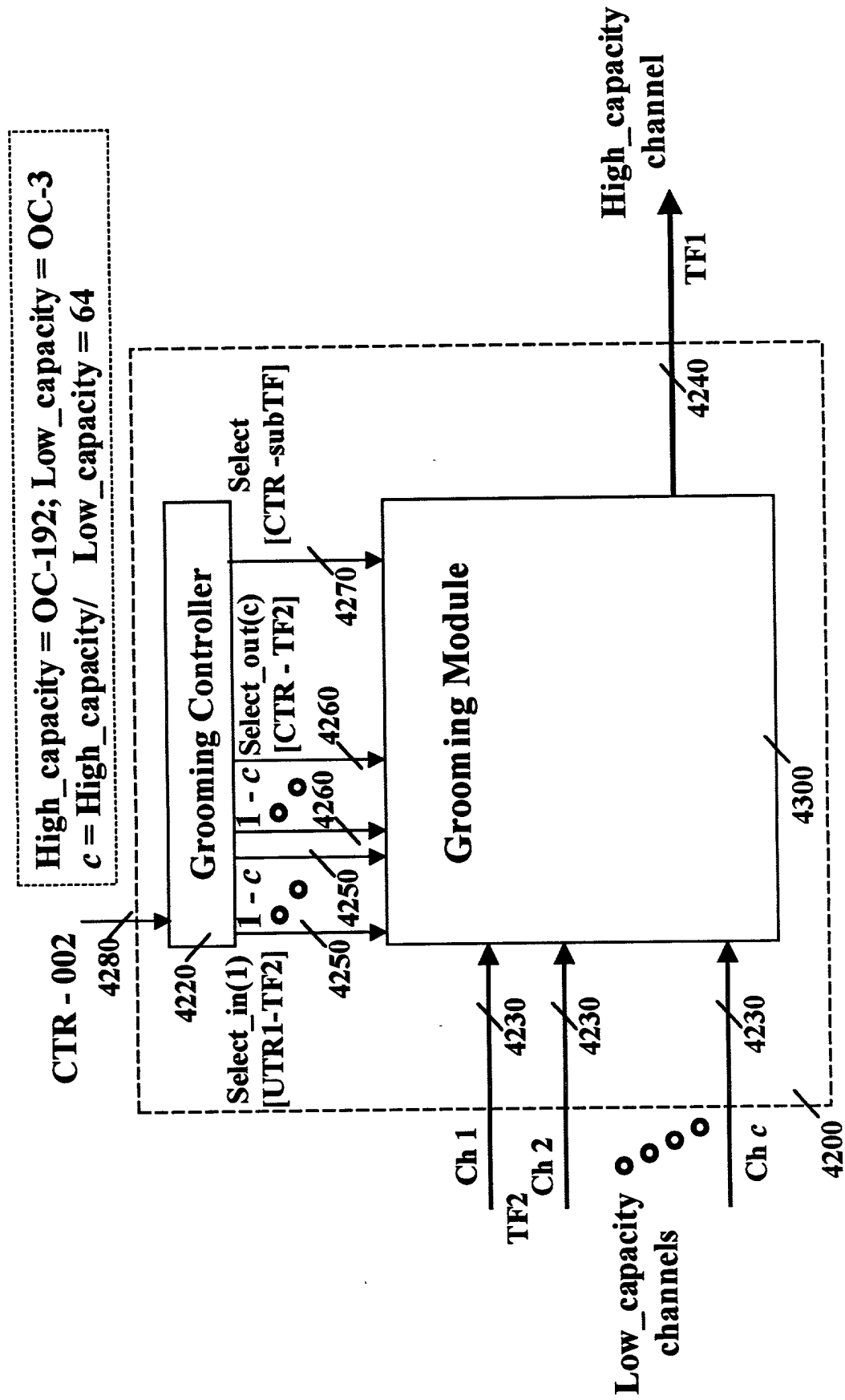
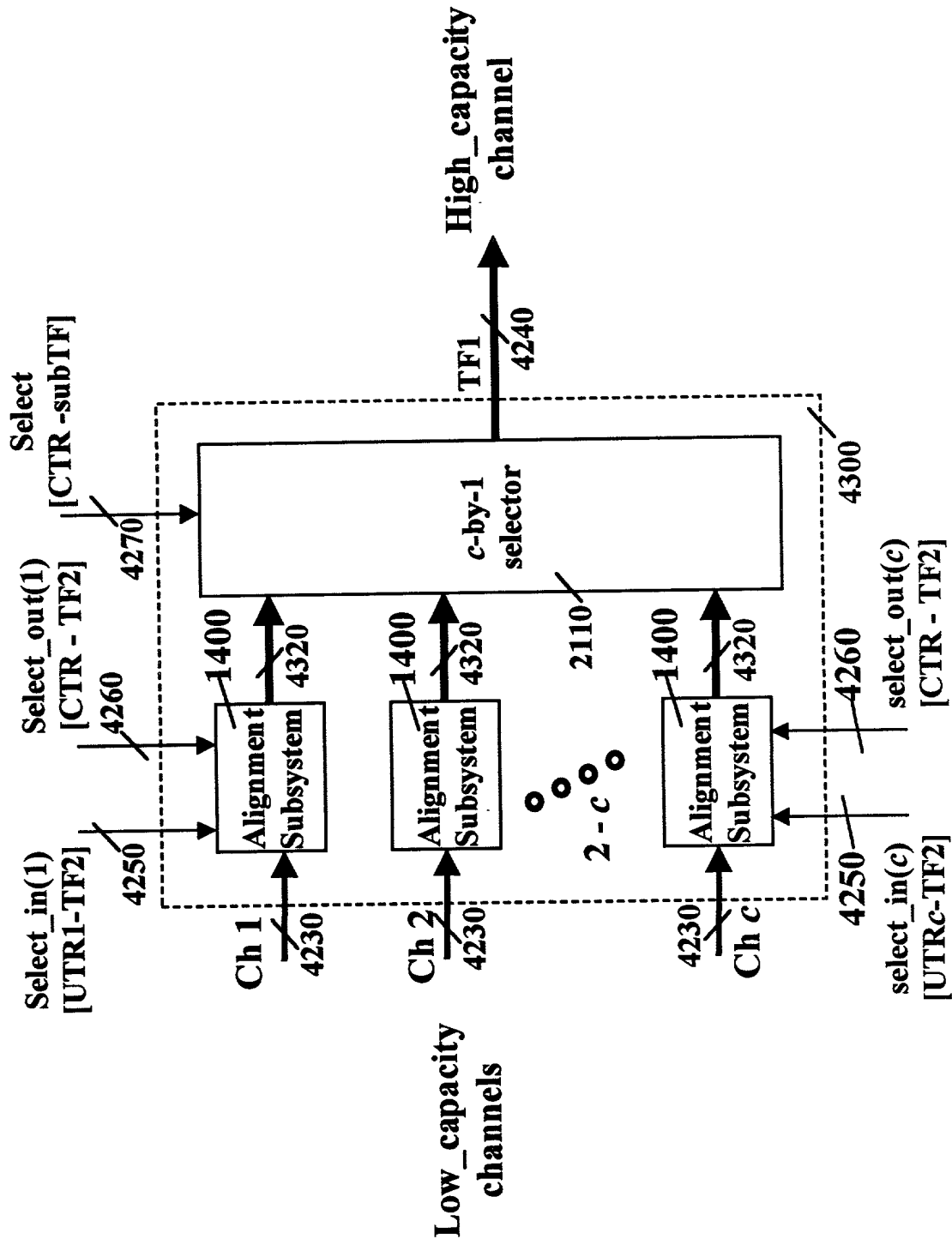


FIG. 43



- FIG. 44** • $CC1_length \cdot TF1 = CC2_length \cdot TF2 = CC3_length \cdot TF2$
- $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the common cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.

For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

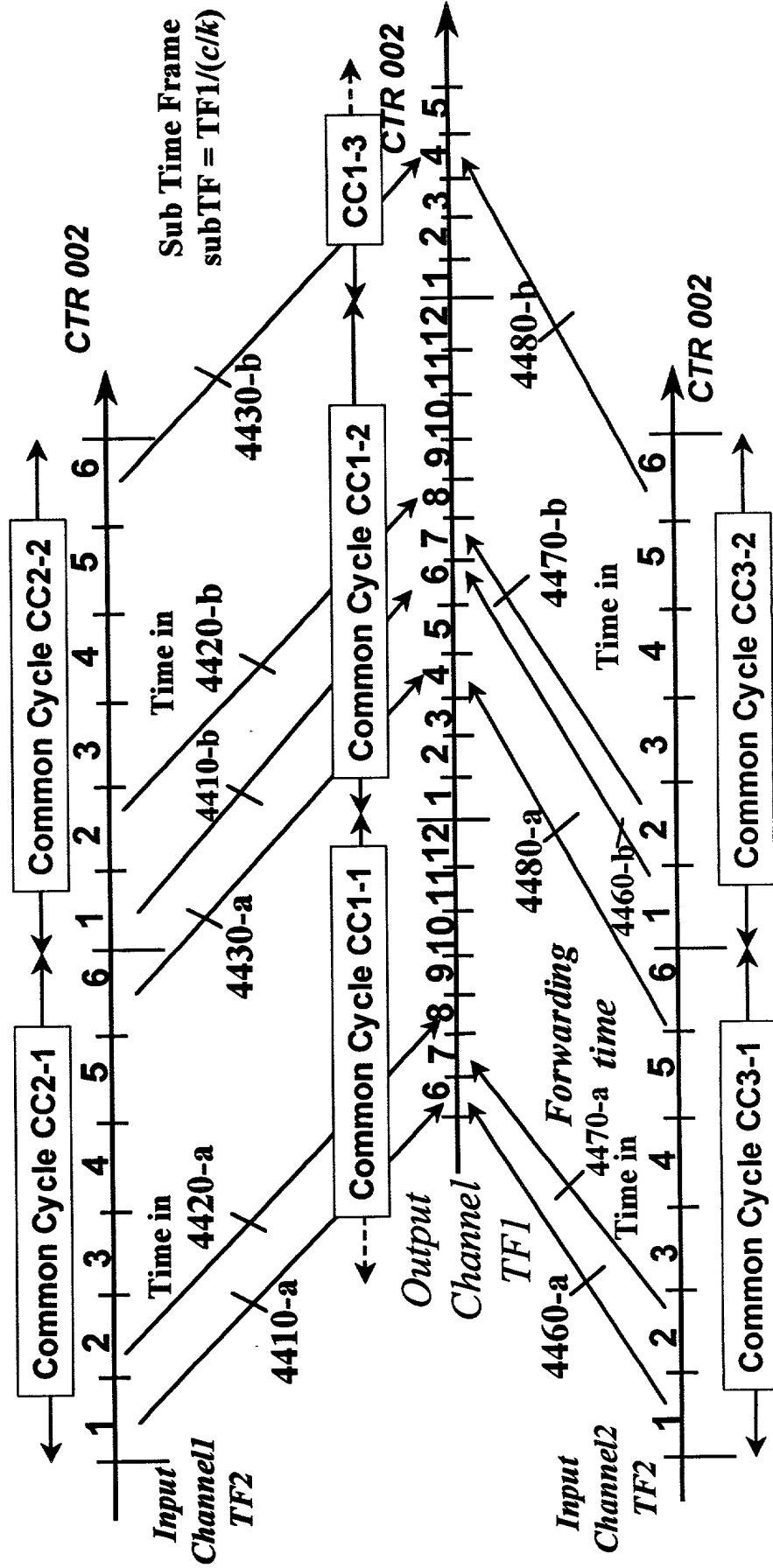


FIG. 45

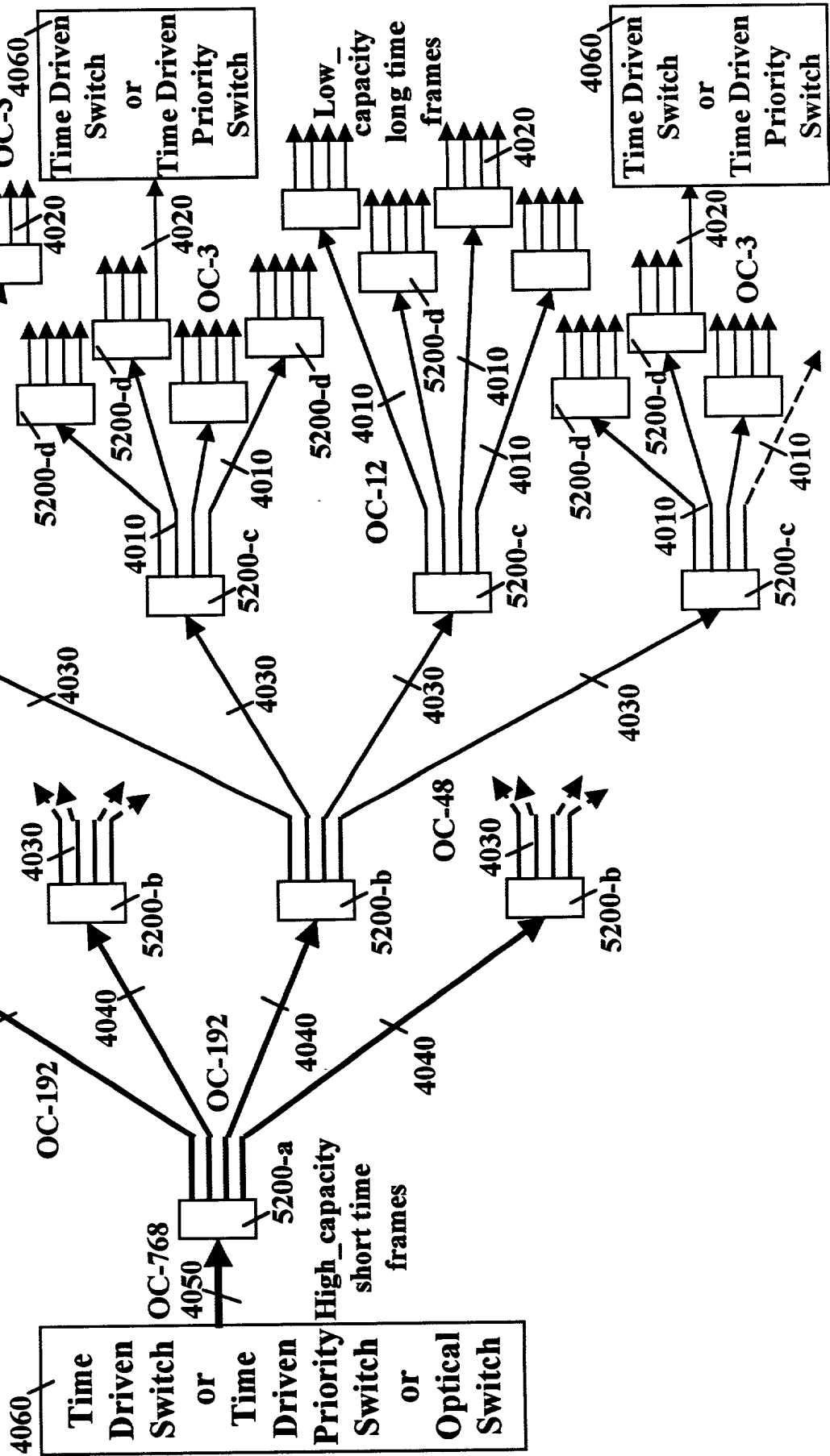
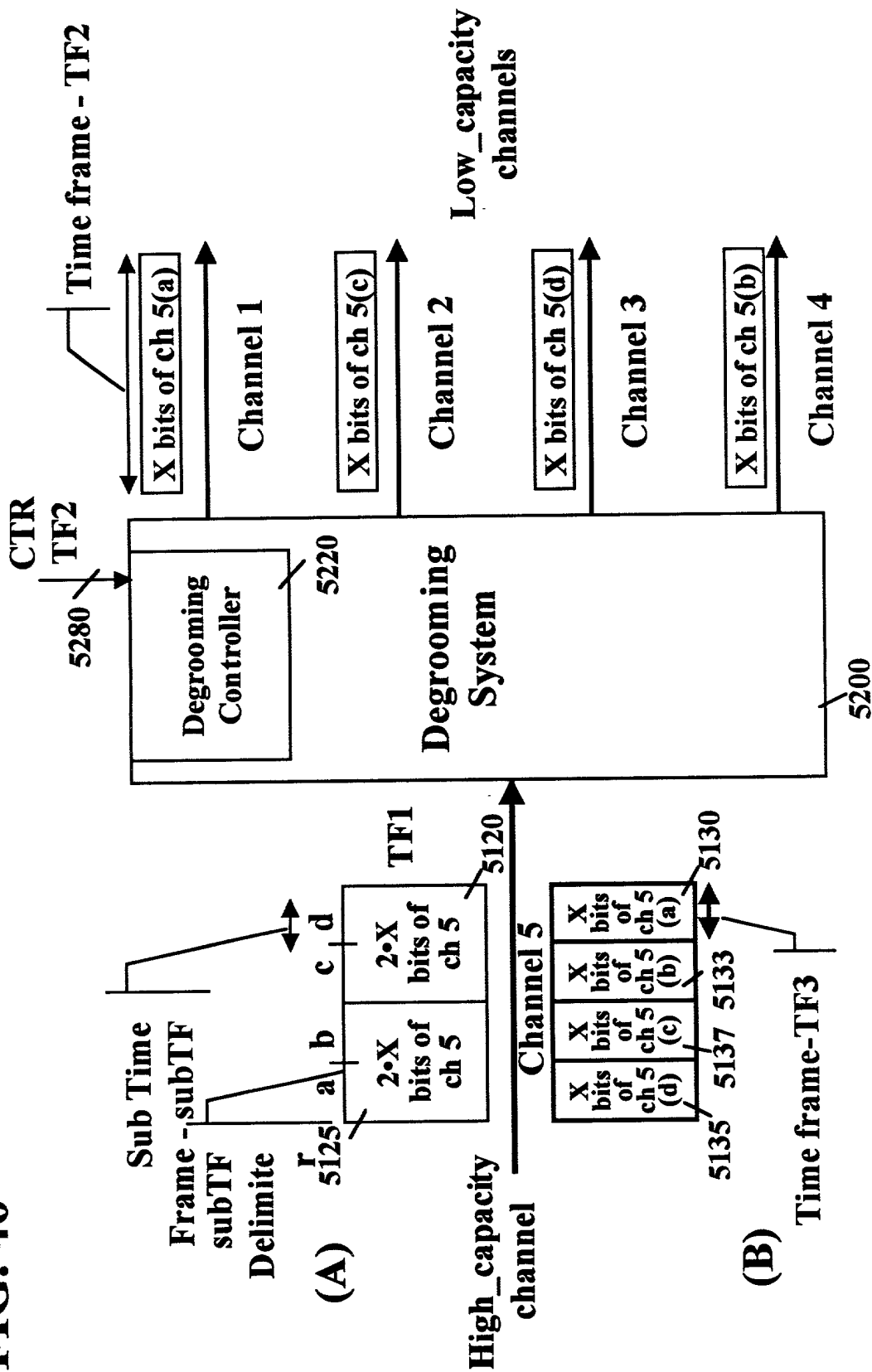


FIG. 46



c=4, e.g., OC-192/OC-48
k=2, e.g., 25 microsec/12.5 microsec

High_capacity = OC-192
Low_capacity = OC-3
c = High_capacity/
Low_capacity = 64

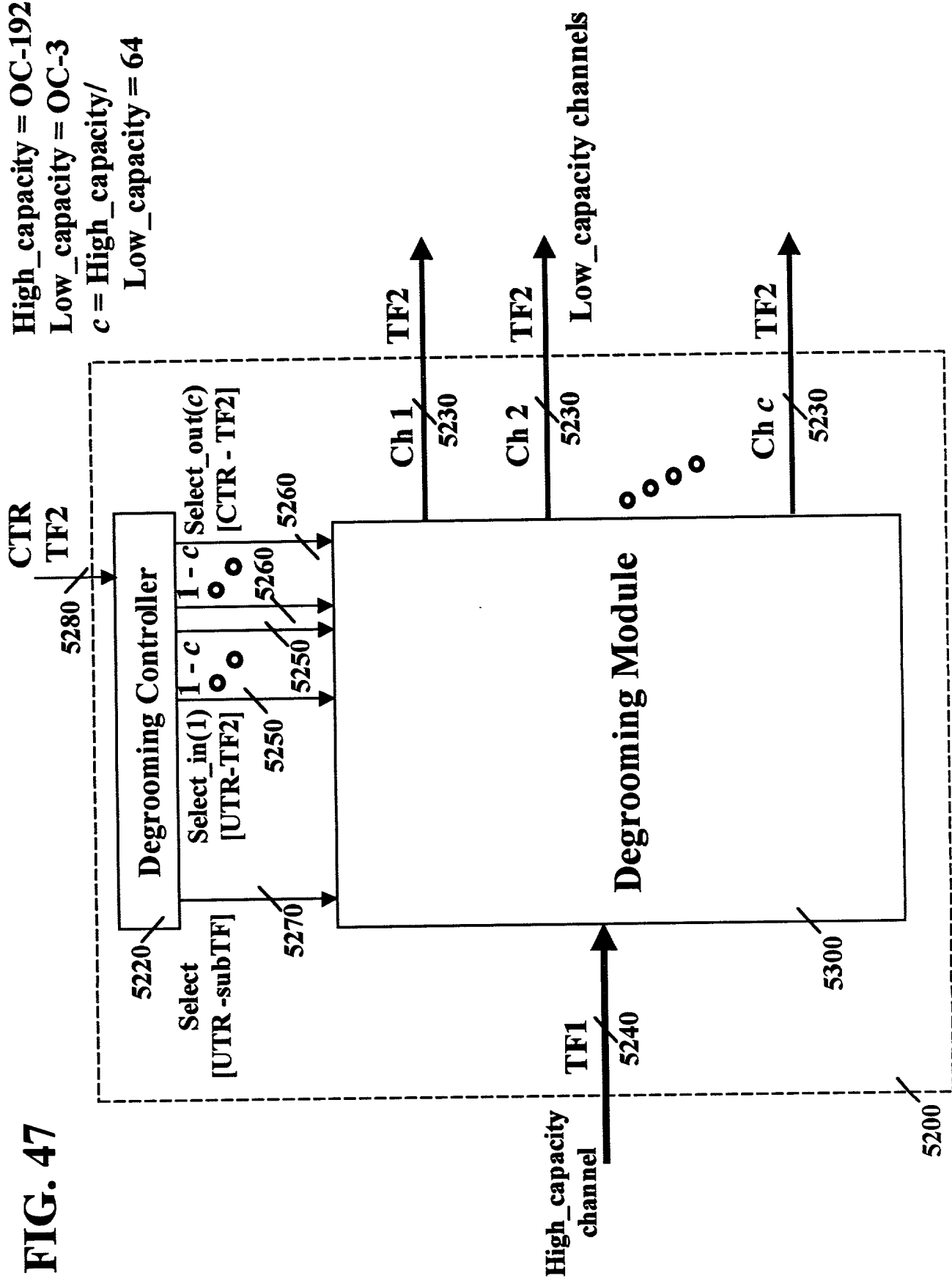


FIG. 48

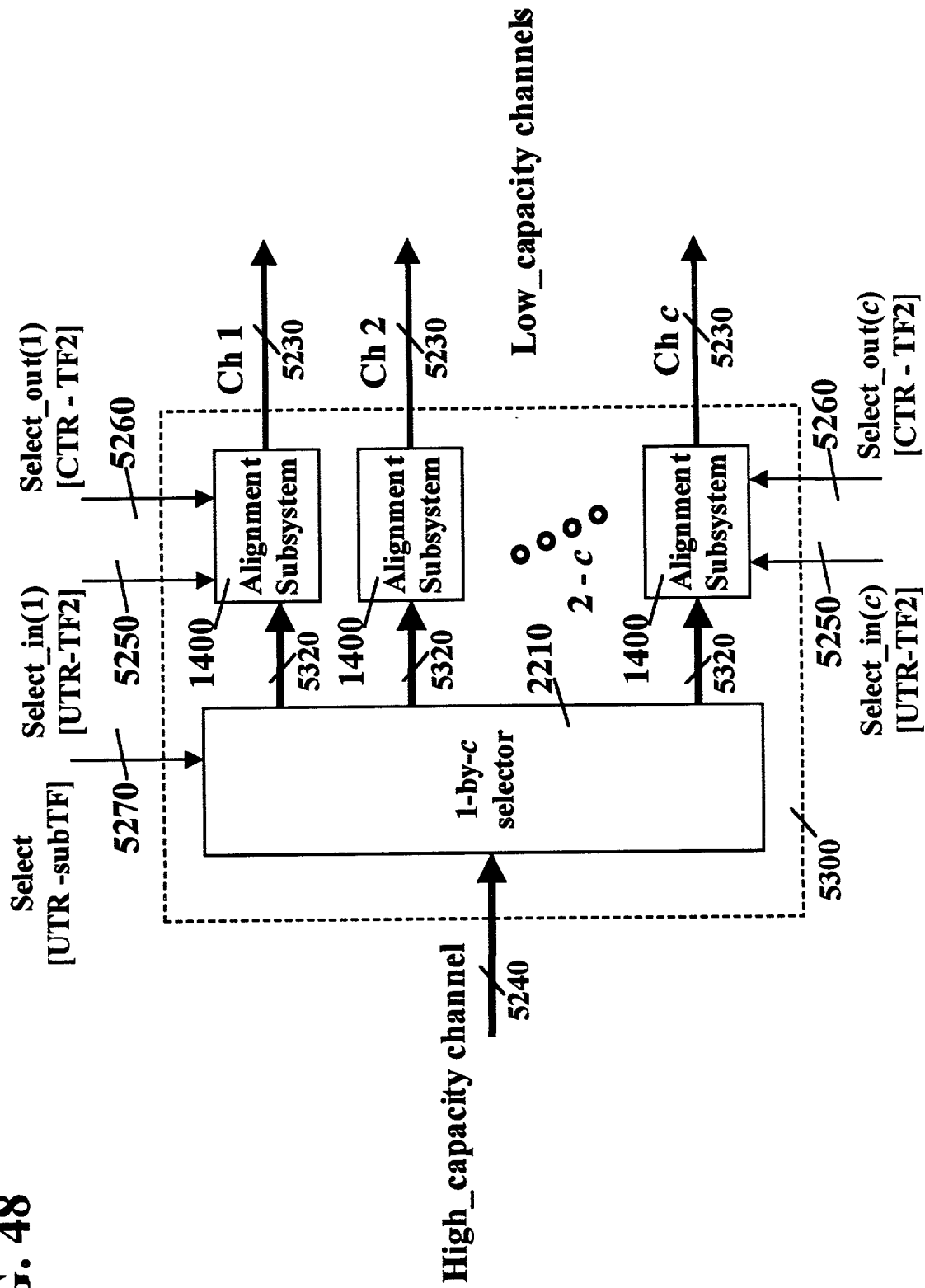


FIG. 49

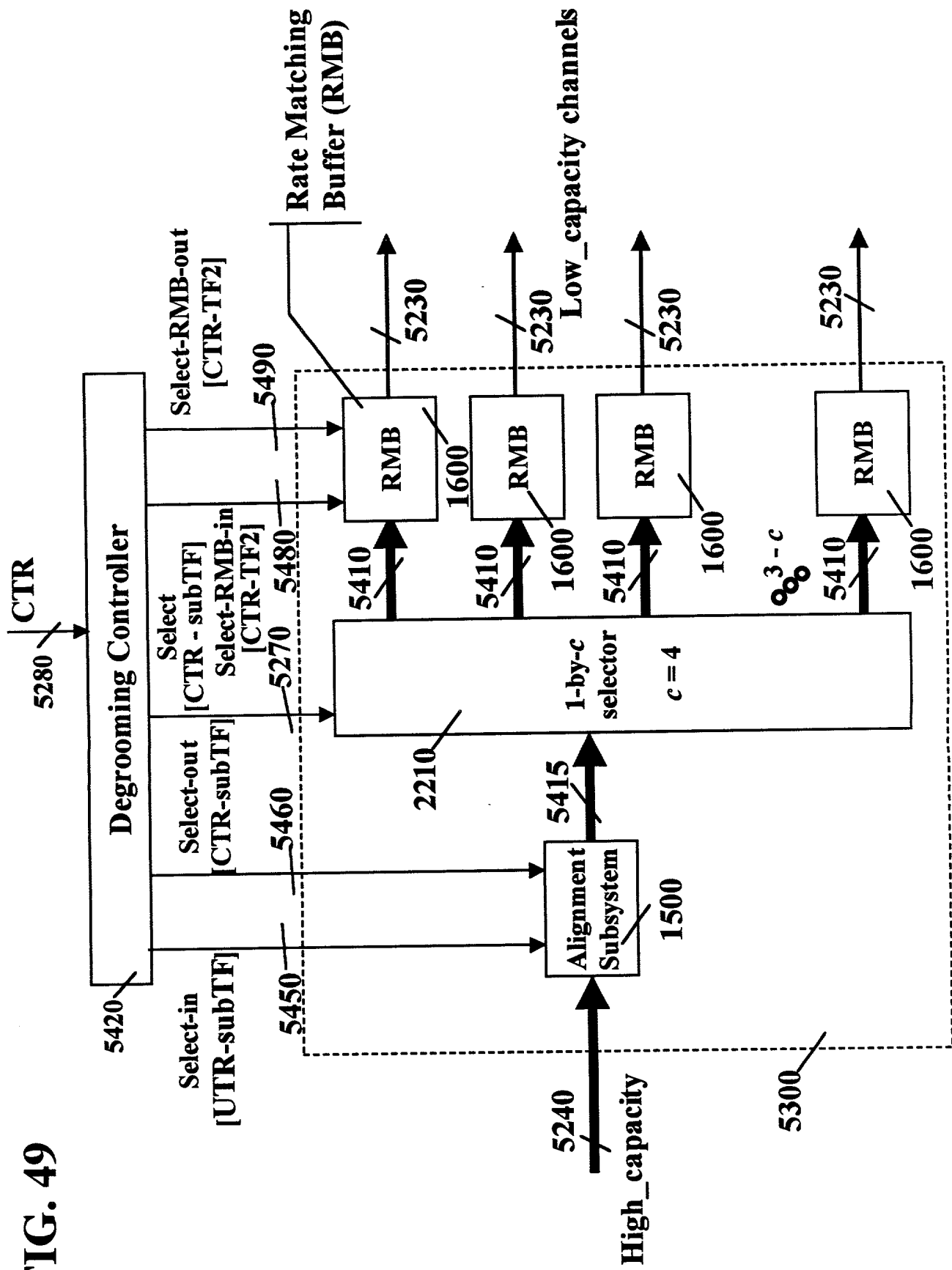


FIG. 50

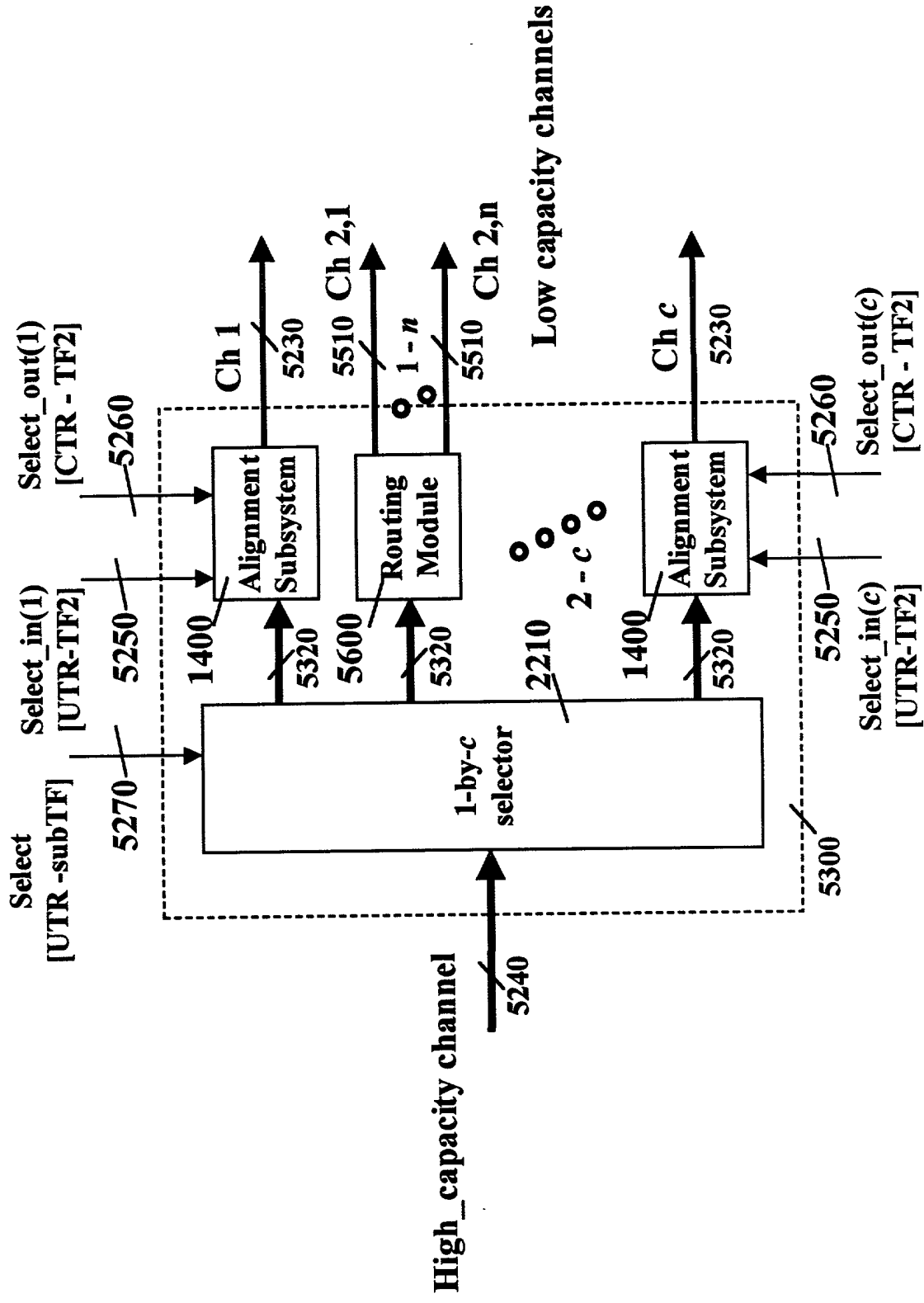


FIG. 51

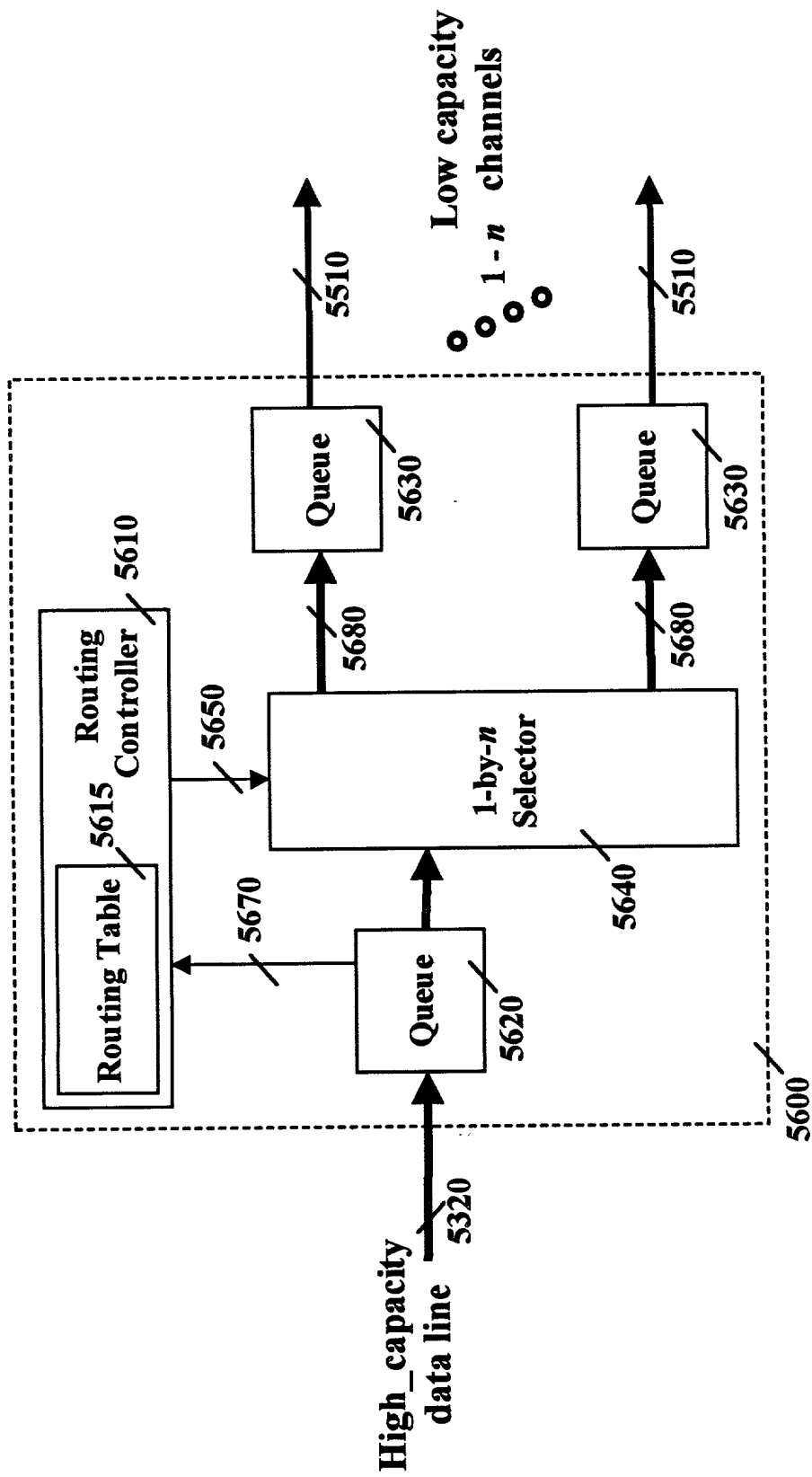


FIG. 52

- $CC1_length \cdot TF1 = CC2_length \cdot TF2 = CC3_length \cdot TF2$
 - $TF2 = (SC1_length / SC2_length) \cdot TF1 = k \cdot TF1$, where the common cycles of $TF1$ and $TF2$ are aligned with respect to UTC.
- For $k = 2$ and $c = 4$ (e.g., High_capacity=OC-192, Low_capacity=OC-48):

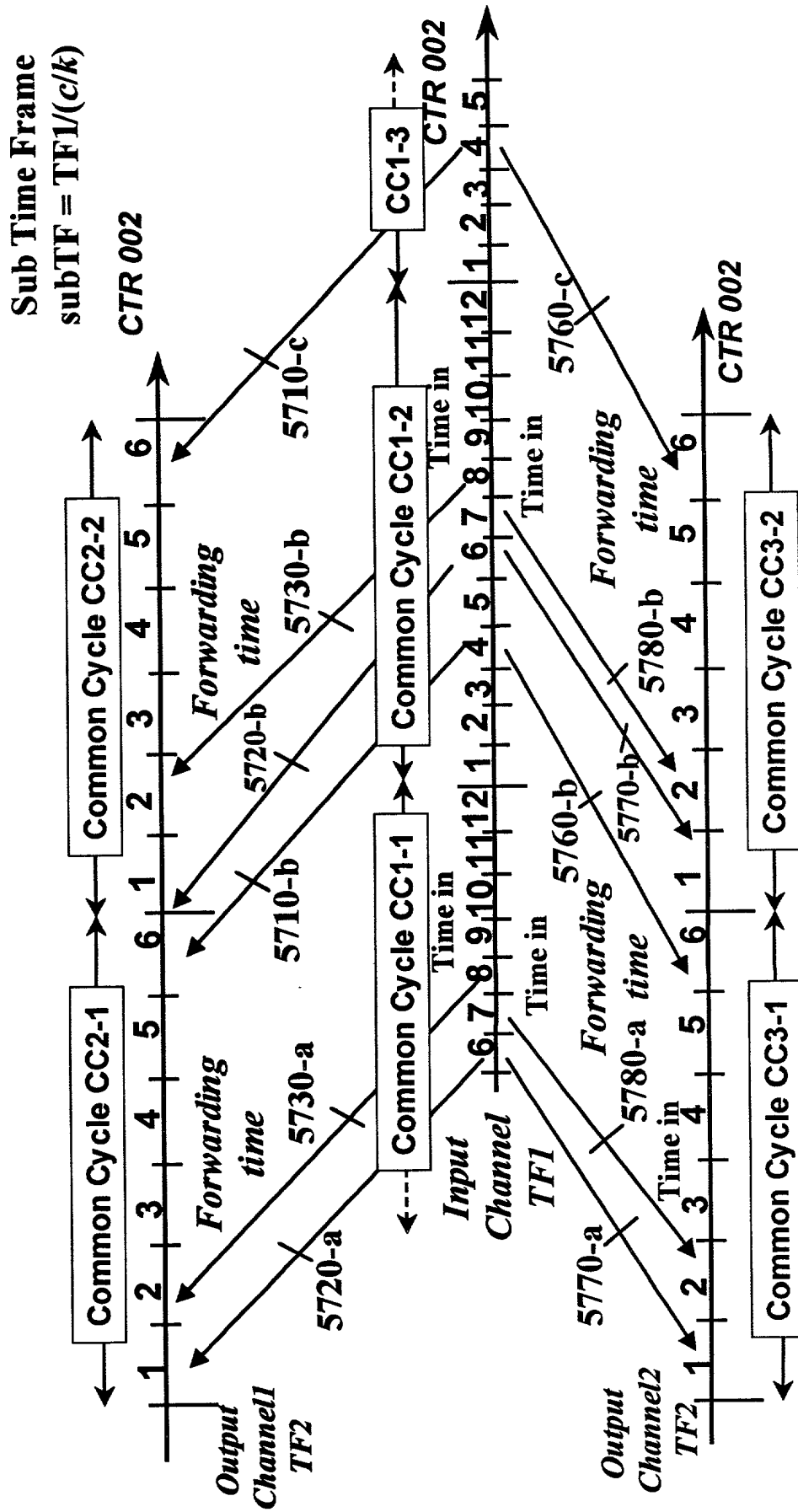


FIG. 53

FLI - Fractional Lambda Interface
 FLS - Fractional Lambda Switch
 OXC - Optical Cross Connect
 G - Grooming system
 D - Degrooming system

Time Frame size 9720 KB

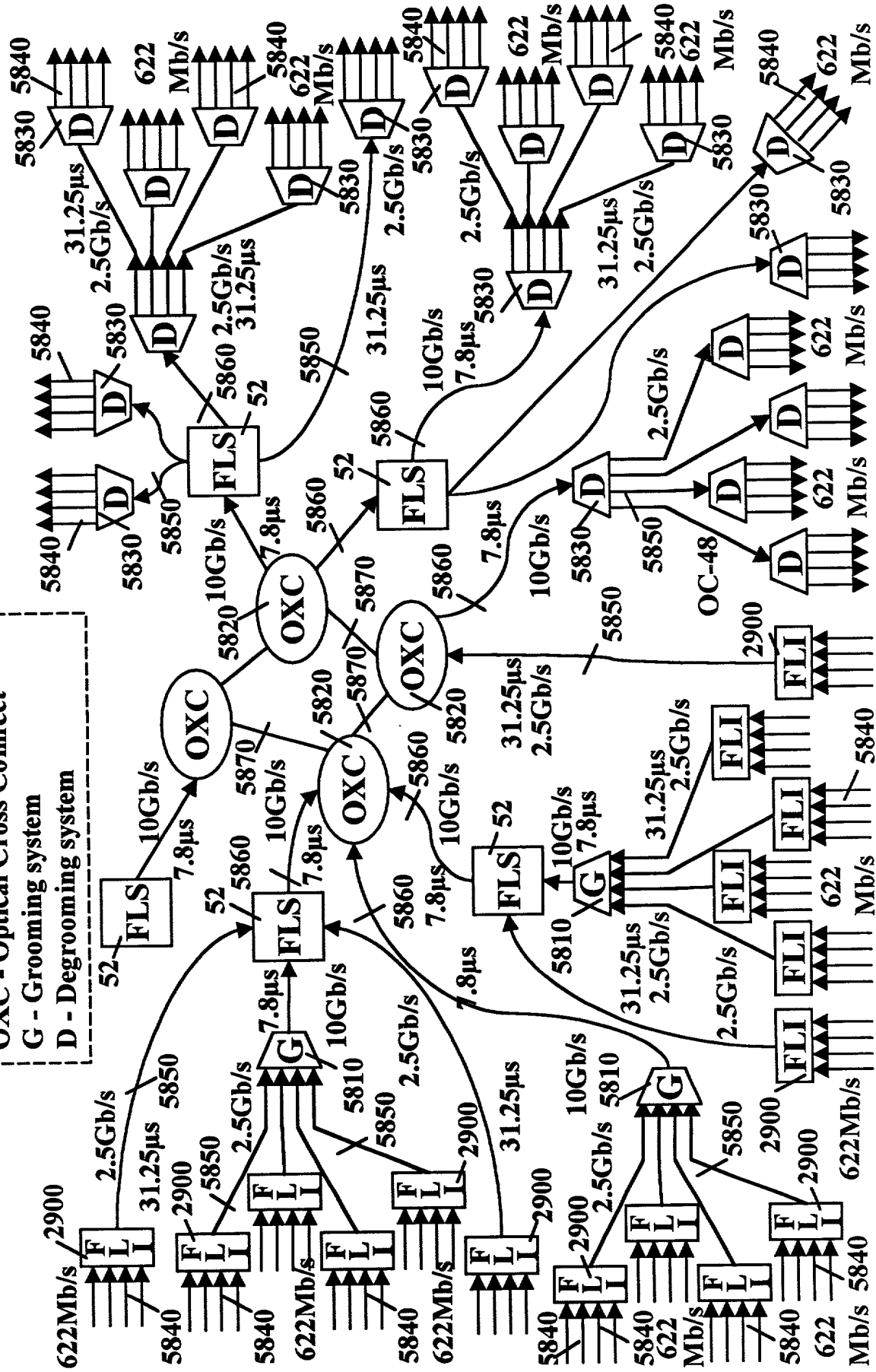
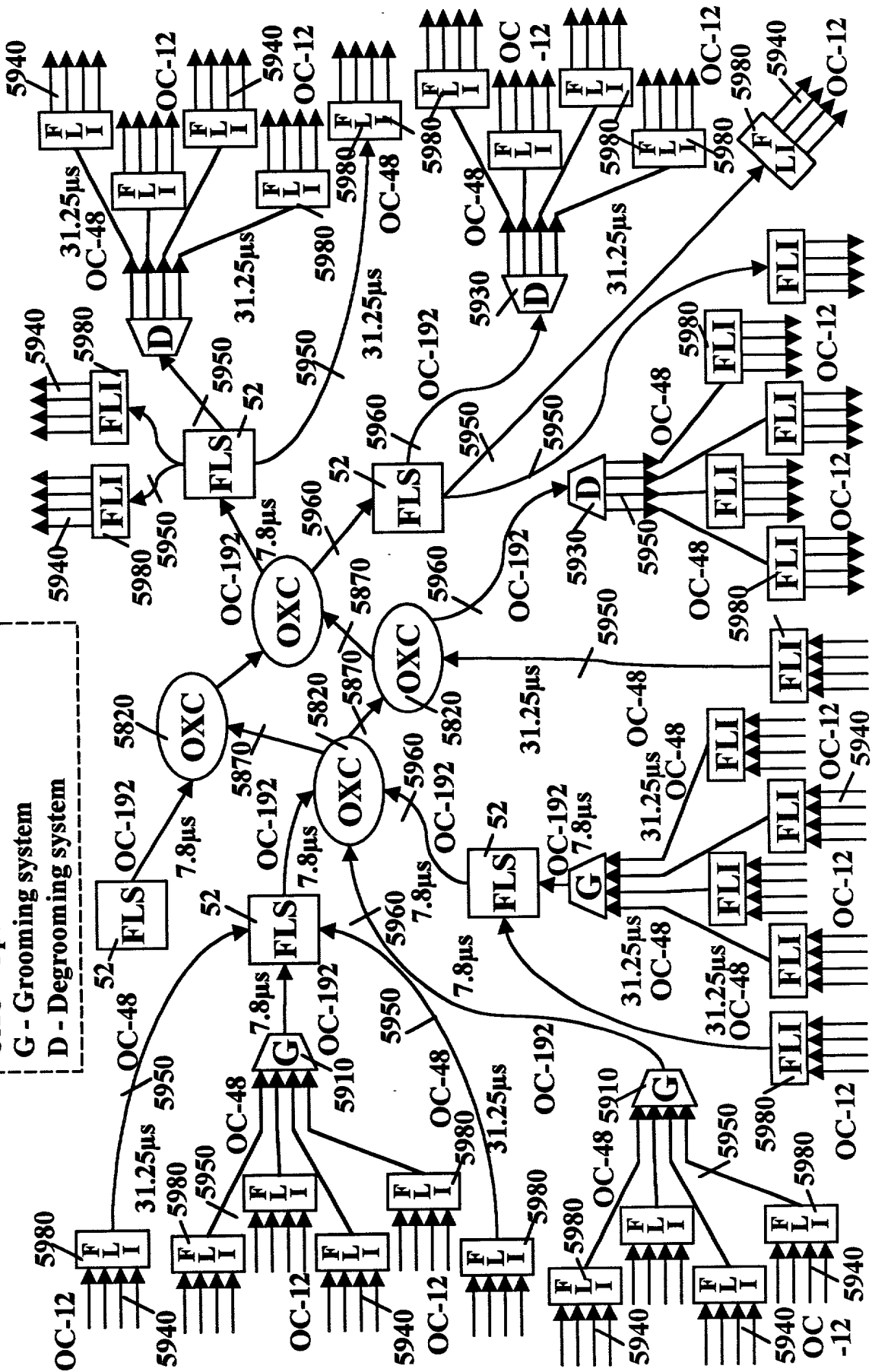
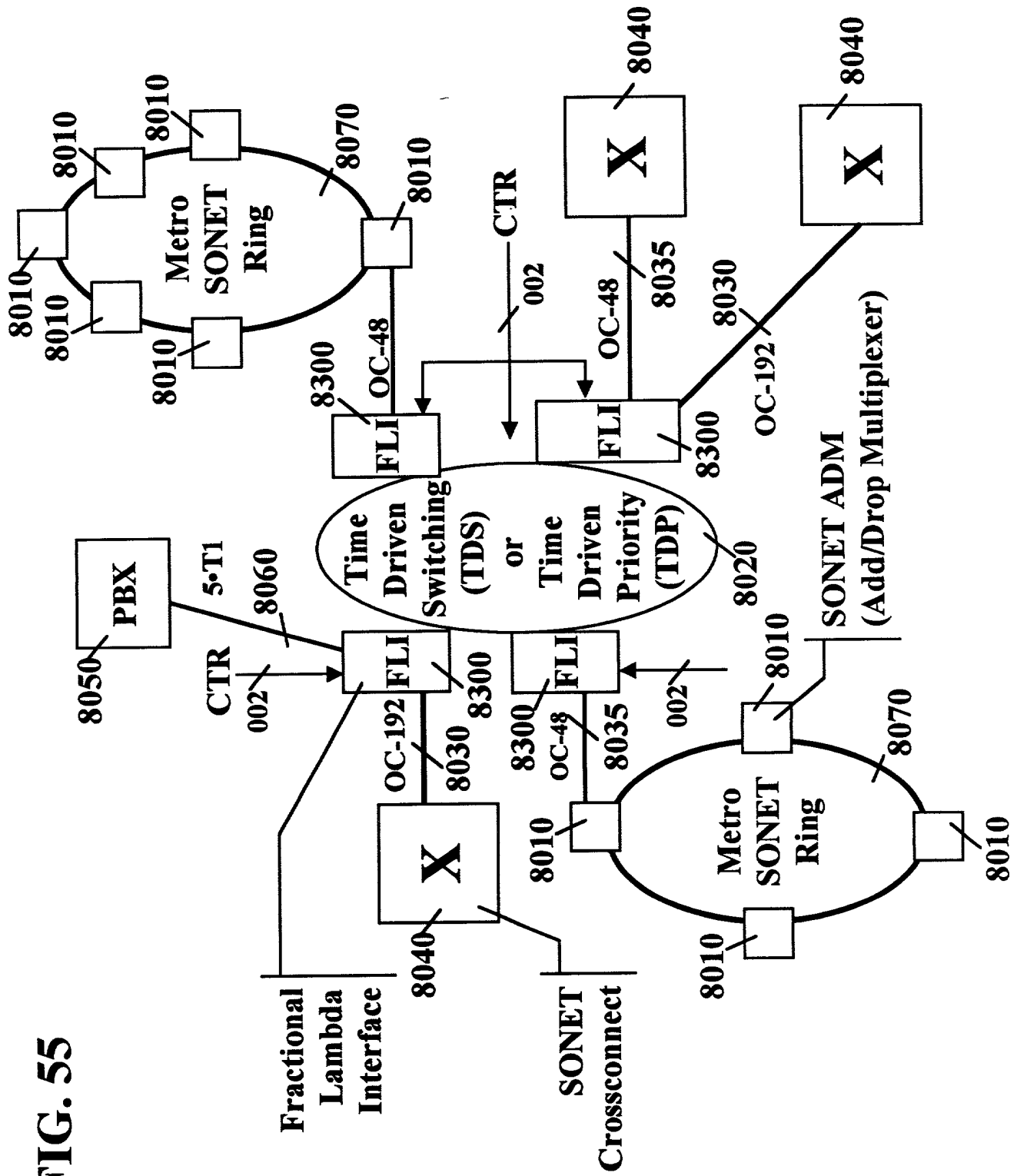


FIG. 54

12 STS-1s per time frame

FLI - Fractional Lambda Interface
 FLS - Fractional Lambda Switch
 OXC - Optical Cross Connect
 G - Grooming system
 D - Degrooming system



[illegible]

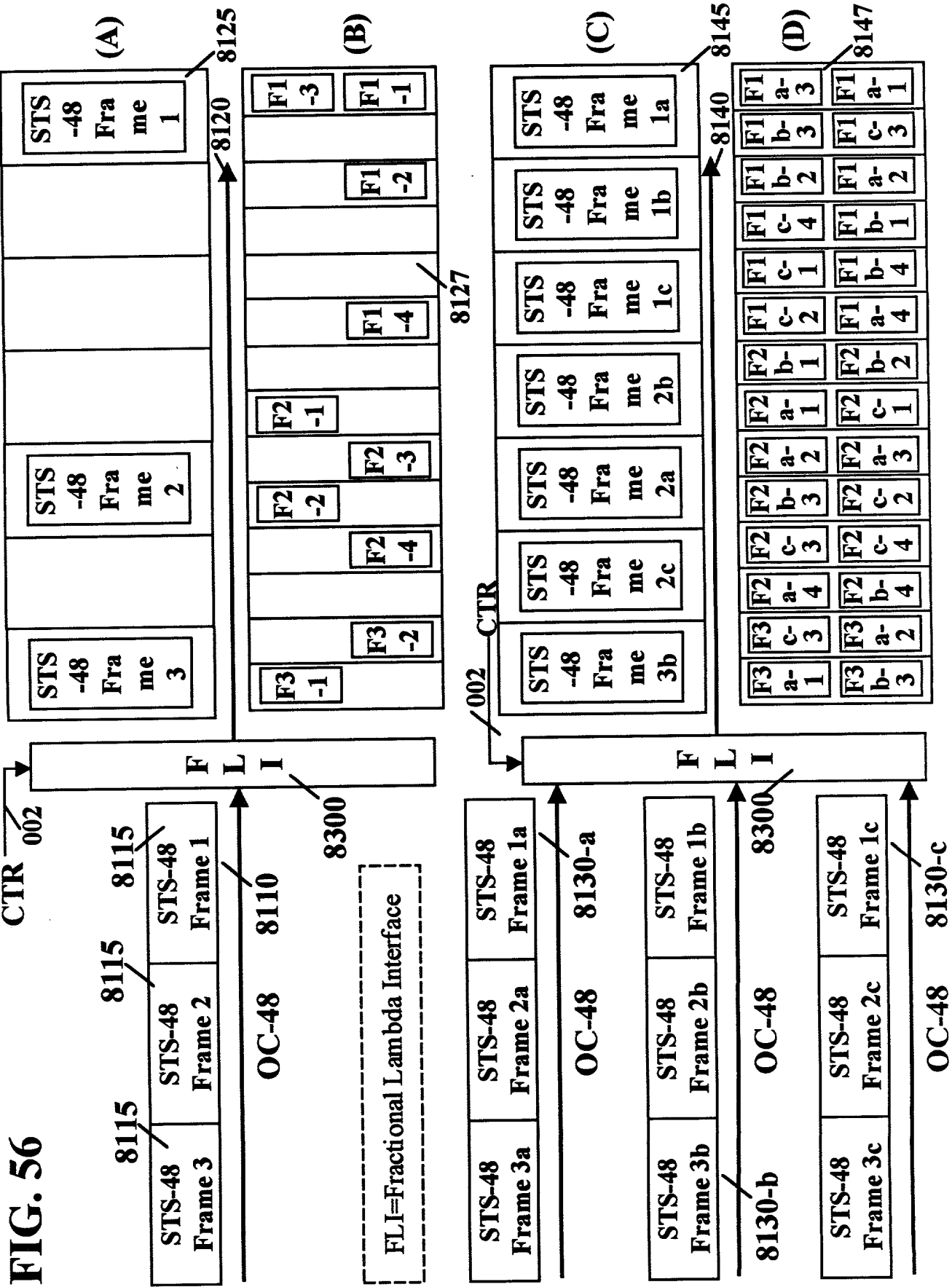


FIG. 57

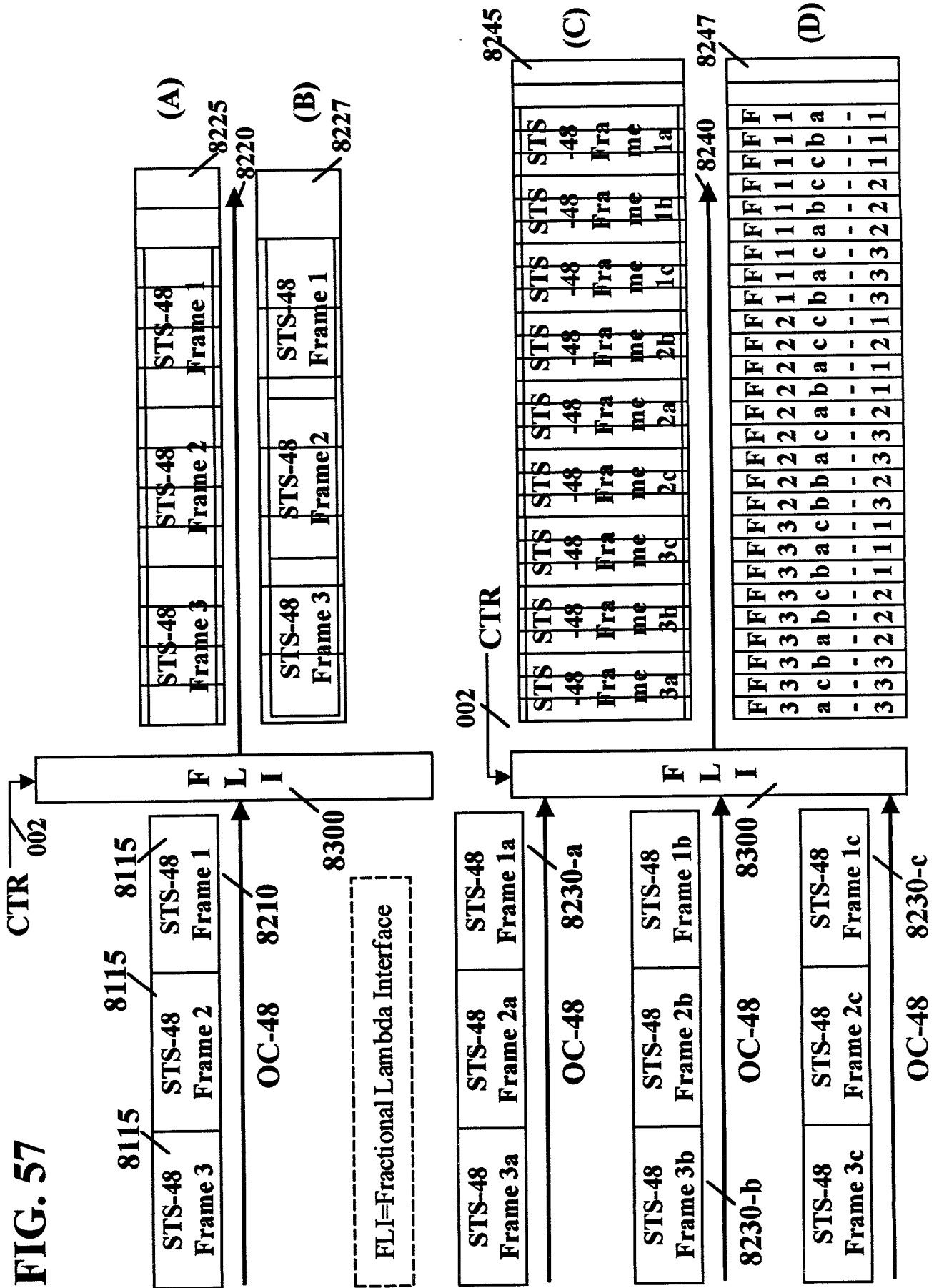


FIG. 58

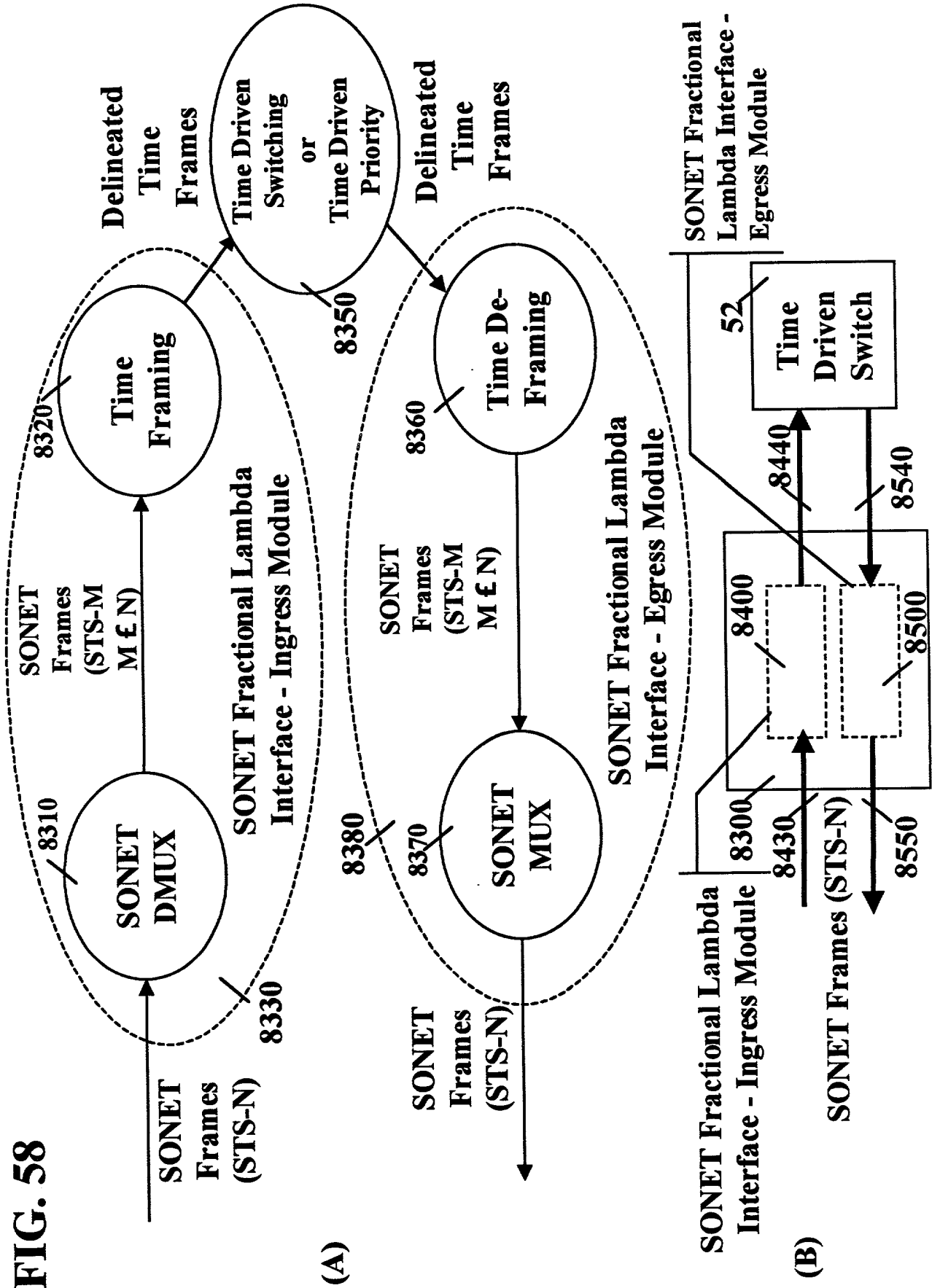
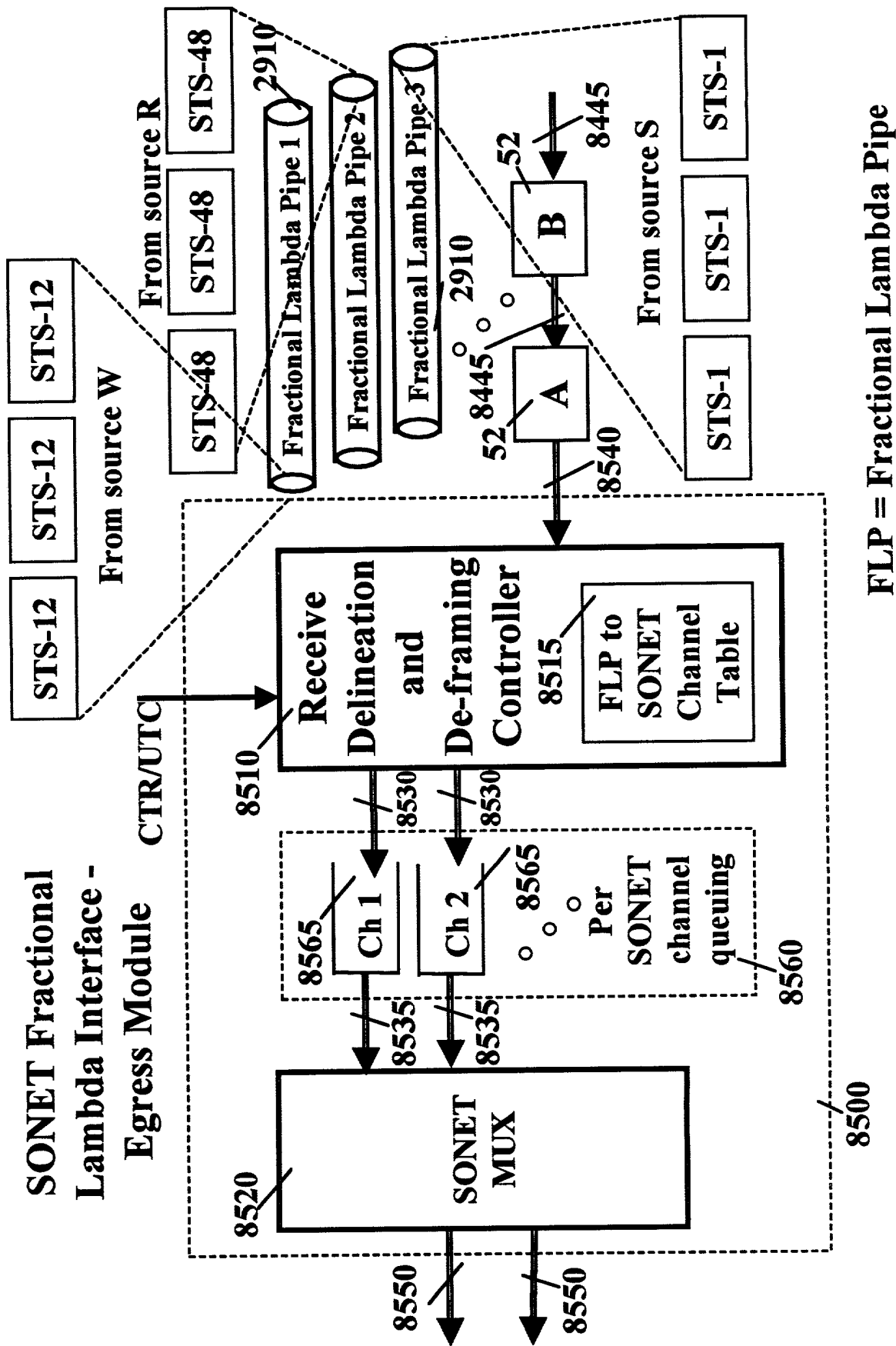


FIG. 60

SONET Fractional
 Lambda Interface -
 Egress Module



FLP = Fractional Lambda Pipe

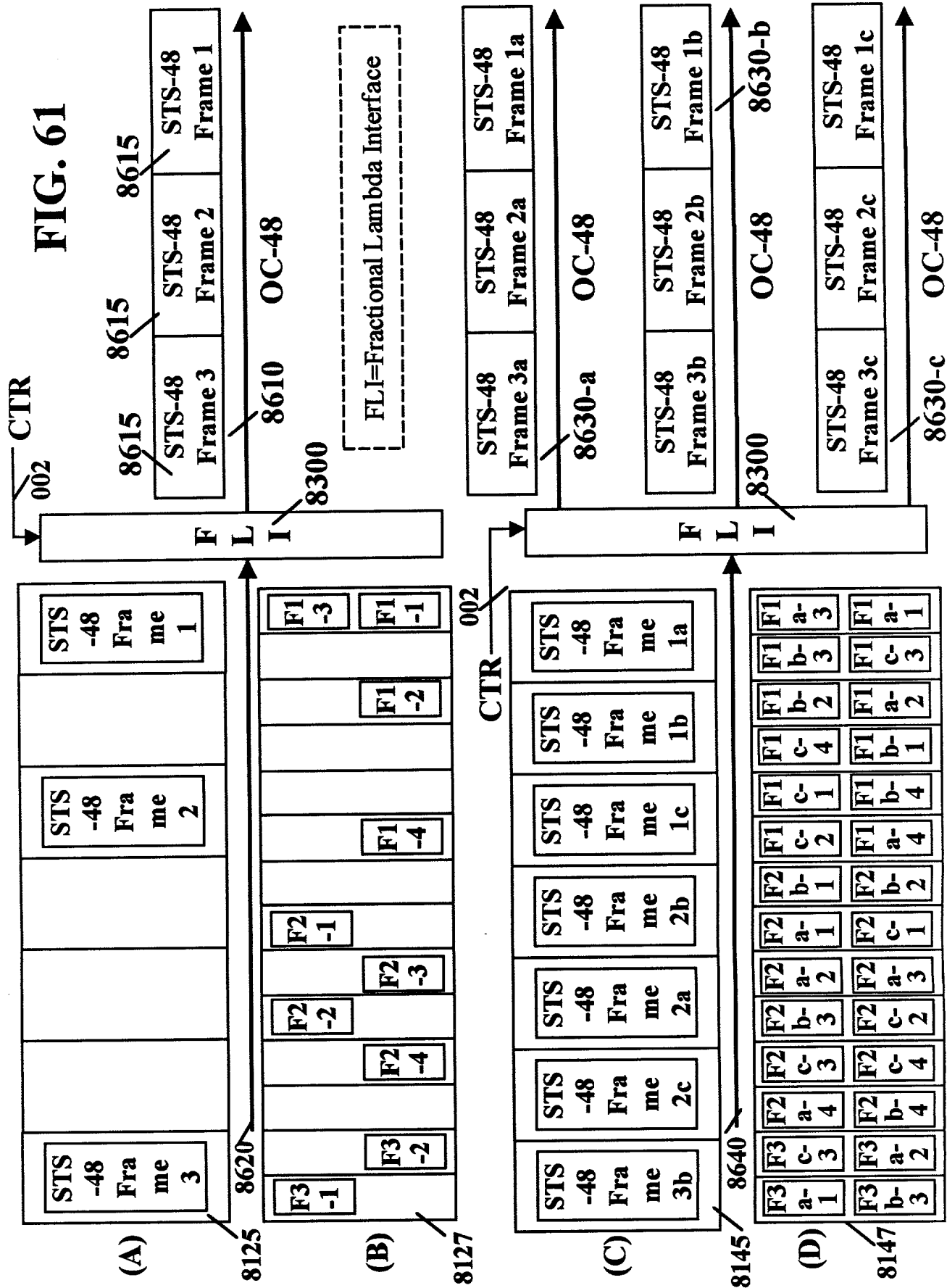
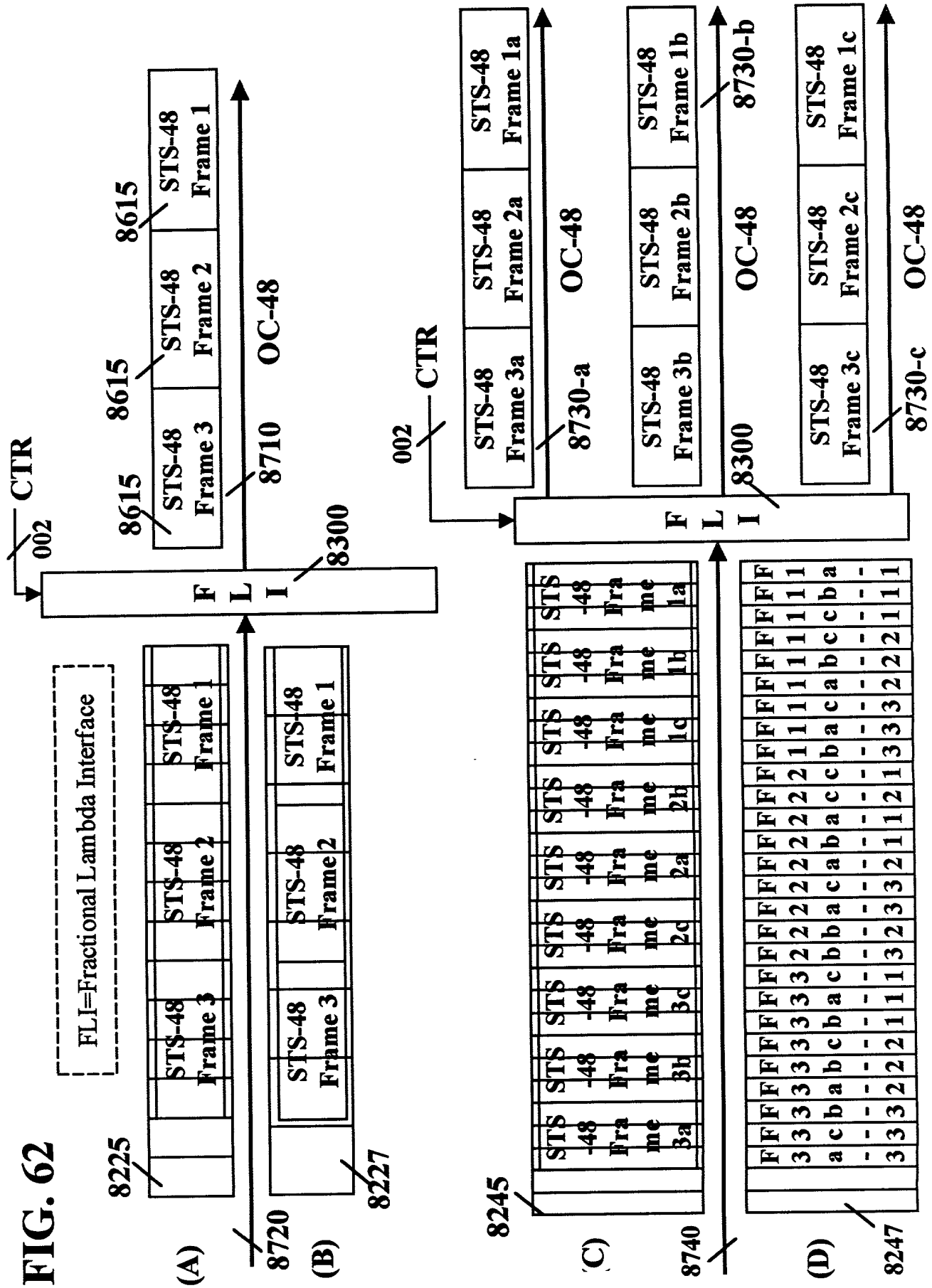


FIG. 62



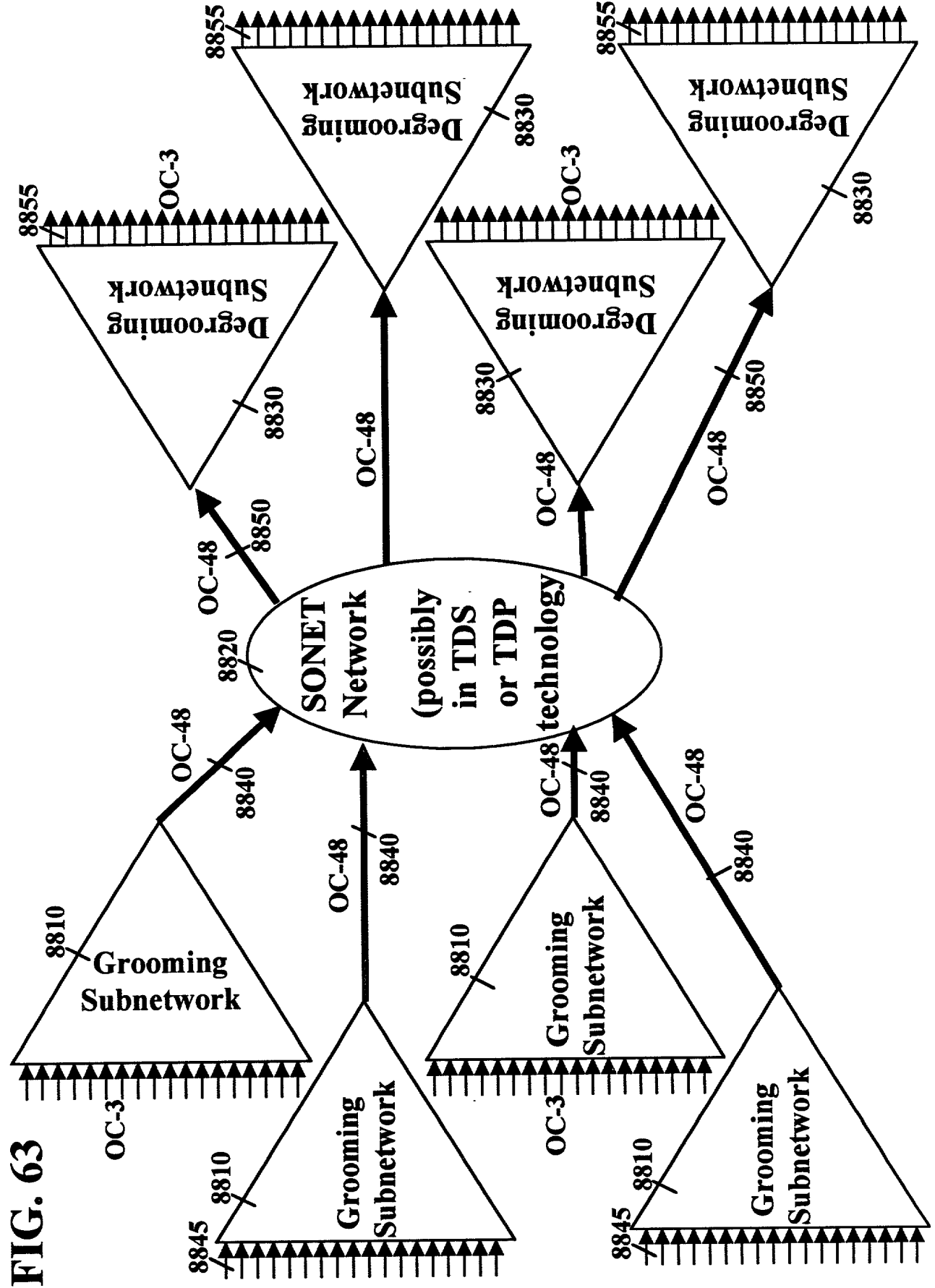


FIG. 64

- SONET - synchronous optical network
- Multiplexing method: byte interleaving
- Signal hierarchy: OC-N (STS-N)
 - STS-N rate: $N \times 51.84$ Mb/s
 - Frame format: 9 rows by $90 \times N$ columns
 - capacity: $N \times 810$ bytes in 125 microsecond.
 - overhead: $N \times 27$ bytes
 - payload: $N \times 783$ bytes

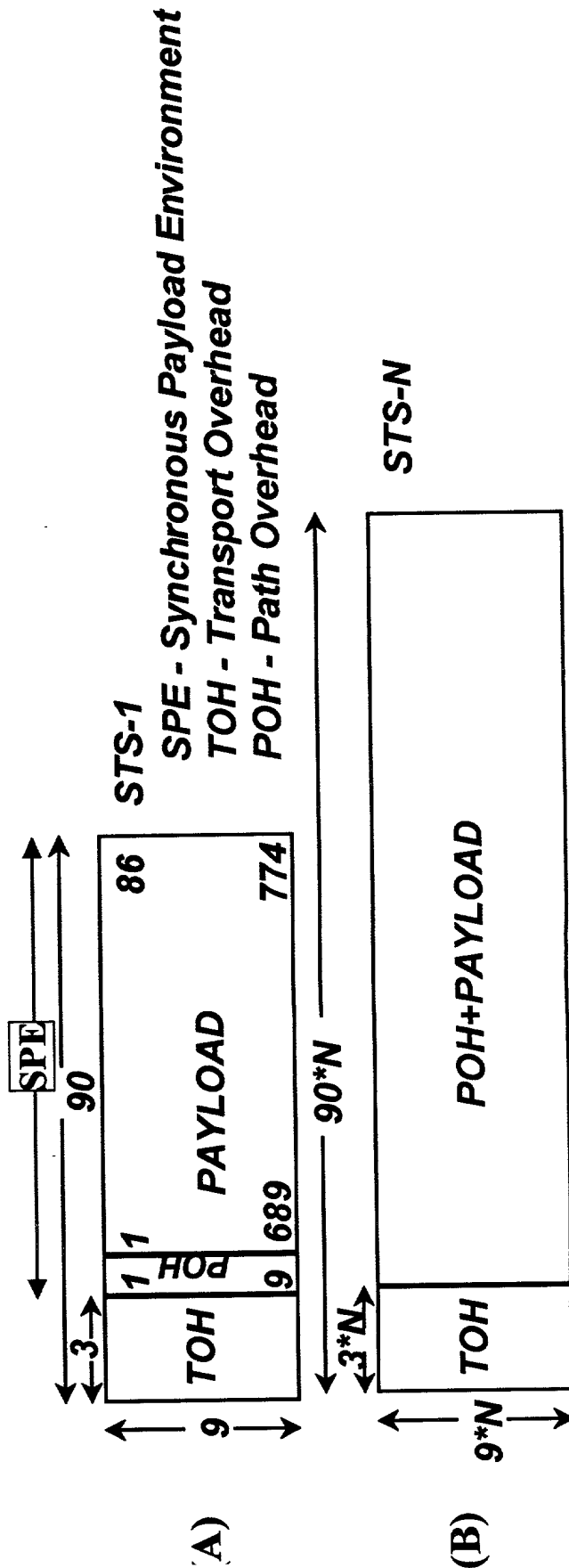


FIG. 65

